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What to Do in Bosnia: 2 Perspectives Collide

By John Darnton New York Times Service

LONDON — The differences between the United States and Europe over what to do about the fighting in Bosnia and other parts of the former Yugoslavia are grounded in a different view of the conflict.

Not at all a distant war for Europe, bleeding Bosnia is on the doorstep. Refugees in rags are pictured on television nightly, and some are turning up on the streets of European capitals. Policymakers are caught in an agony of decision-making. They are haunted by memories of the 1930s, when inaction led to world war, and they are facing restive publics who wonder exactly what their troops are doing there.

Privately, they will admit they would like nothing better than for Washington to step in and take a strong position, sending troops if need be.

It is time, said a British official, speaking with the frankness of anonymity, for "big brother" to come to the rescue.

The policymakers and diplomats in Europe, who are pressing Washington to go along with a

NEWS ANALYSIS

peace plan brokered by the United Nations, also have a different sense about the nature of the conflict. Privately, they see it as a tribal war involving three groups — Serbs, Croats and Muslims.

The Serbs may have initially been the aggressors and the perpetrators of most of the atrocities, they said, but by now there is a record of savagery on the other sides as well and a voracious appetite for vengeance all around. So the first order of business is to stop the bloodshed with a proposal to carve Bosnia-Herzegovina into ethnically controlled cantons and to get the leaders of all three groups to sign on and agree to a cease-fire.

"The familiarity with the conflict on the ground — valley by valley and politician by politician — has given us perspective," the British official said. "You've not been involved word by word and table thump by table thump. We know all sides are to blame."

The United States, on the other hand, citing the role of the Serbian militias and the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav Army in seizing territory at the outset, regards the war as something resembling a Serbian invasion of Bosnia, which won international recognition. In this view, to subscribe to the map drawn up by the UN negotiators, Lord Owen and Cyrus R. Vance, is to condone the Serbs' conquest of a sovereign state and, by implication, their policy of "ethnic cleansing" that drove several hundred thousand Muslims out of Serbian-controlled territory.

Insofar as the Vance-Owen map represents the current situation on the ground, it is a document of realpolitik. To imagine rolling back the Serbs to their previous positions and somehow encouraging Muslims to return to villages where they have seen their relatives slaughtered is naive to the point of being foolhardy, the Europeans say. It will never happen.

But in their reluctance to embrace the map, the Americans also have an argument of practicality. The plan is so unwieldy — with nine

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A Serbian woman and granddaughter after fleeing a Croatian attack Wednesday. UN shipments to Bosnia were cut back. Page 2.

Pound Hits Record Low, Krone Also Under Fire

By Erik Ipsen International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The pound tumbled to a record low against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday as the British government was forced to insist yet again that it had not abandoned its currency, and as the markets threatened anew to wreak havoc with the economic plans of Europe's governments.

Pressure on the krone forced the Danish central bank to raise interest rates, four days after the last realignment of the European Monetary System. But by late Wednesday the currency was languishing at the floor of the European Monetary System. (Page 9)

Currency traders paid little heed to either government's moves. In the case of Denmark,

An inflationary spiral would jeopardize British gains from devaluation. Page 11.

analysis noted that such defenses have now failed five governments in as many months.

"Denmark looks like a bit of a replay of Ireland," said Neil MacKinnon, chief currency strategist for Citibank in London.

Ireland devalued its currency by 10 percent last weekend after an arduous five-month struggle. Currency analysts insisted that Denmark, like Ireland, could ill afford to burden its economy with high interest rates since unemployment is rising and growth is flagging.

British economists, meanwhile, said there were few clues, not only about what the government's economic policy is, but also about whether it is Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont or John Major, the more pro-growth prime minister, who is running it. Staring into that middle, James Sawtell, an economist with Warburg Securities, described Britain's economic policy simply as "pick and choose what you want to do and when you want to do it."

In the absence of any credible official concern with the situation, many currency analysts now see sterling sinking as low as 2.25 against the Deutsche mark from 2.88 DM this time last year. Noting the "pretty alarming" speed with which it has now tumbled through the crucial level of \$1.50, Mr. MacKinnon of Citibank predicted that the pound could hit \$1.20 in as little as six weeks.

The pound was quoted at 2.3580 DM on Wednesday, down from 2.3700 on Tuesday, while it stood at \$1.4350, compared with \$1.4435 a day before.

"It has already hit levels we did not foresee for another three to six months," he said. With the pound at \$1.20, that would mark a decline of nearly 40 percent against the resurgent dollar from highs hit only last year.

For Britain, which best a hasty retreat from the exchange-rate mechanism in September and has been cutting interest rates and trying to revive its moribund economy ever since, the currency markets have been relatively forgiving until recently. The surprise decision last week to cut interest rates to 6 percent, their lowest level in fifteen years, proved to be one cut too far, however.

In the autumn, the British Treasury had carefully sketched a new policy framework in

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Outlook Dim For Europe's Economies, EC Predicts

Lagging Growth in '93 And '94 Could Delay Merger of Currencies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community's ambitious timetable for the creation of a single currency looked increasingly overoptimistic on Wednesday as the EC Commission forecast slowing economic growth this year and only limited recovery in 1994.

The commission forecast that gross domestic product in the 12-nation bloc would grow by an average of just 0.8 percent in 1993 and only 1.8 percent next year. GDP measures total output of goods and services, minus income from operations abroad.

Henning Christophersen of Denmark, commissioner for economic and financial affairs, warned that the poor growth prospects were undermining the credibility of the Community's drive to merge its economies by the end of the century.

"If there is no growth there could be some doubts about the convergence program," he said. He also said that it was vital for Britain and Denmark to ratify the Maastricht treaty, which is centered around the plan for economic and monetary union.

His comments came a day after Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany accused unnamed forces of seeking to "torpedo" EC plans for a single currency.

Mr. Christophersen said Britain should keep sterling out of Europe's exchange-rate mechanism until it was sure the currency was at the right level.

He said that although sterling's absence from the European Monetary System created problems, it should only return at what he called an acceptable rate.

"There are a lot of problems the longer it is floating," he said. "It would be much better for the EC and the exchange-rate mechanism if the pound were to come back in," he said. But he said it was essential that sterling returned at an exchange rate "accepted by the market and the central banks."

Mr. Christophersen painted a grim picture of the Community's short-term economic future, predicting that average growth would take at least two years to climb back to between 2 and 3 percent, while jobless queues would lengthen until the middle of the decade.

He said it was crucial for member states to throw their weight behind the EC Commission's growth package and restore the credibility of its economic policies.

The Maastricht treaty, signed in December 1991 and since ratified by all members of the 12-nation organization except Britain and Denmark, sets exacting targets for interest rates, inflation and budget deficits and exchange rates for countries to qualify for membership in the single-currency system.

Inflation must not average more than 1.5 percentage points above the best three states over the previous year, and long-term interest rates must not be more than 2 percentage points above the best three.

At the same time, the country's currency

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A Ravaged Somali Town Turns the Tables on Death

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Service

BAIDOA, Somalia — For this town that has come to symbolize Somalia's suffering and death, the best news is that there is almost no work left for grave diggers.

The "death truck" still makes its morning rounds collecting the bodies of those who died the night before. But these days, the truck is nearly empty. After the terrible death tolls of last autumn — 6,000 people starved to death in September — the daily death rate now is fewer than 10.

As a result of that diminished toll, the Somali Red Crescent relief organization is laying off its grave diggers. During the worst phase of the crisis, in August and September, the Red Crescent hired 78 men to dig the shallow graves along the

riverbank, which became a landmark in this city of death. Now, according to a Red Crescent manager, Hussein Dahir Ahmed, 14 grave diggers are needed.

The decline in the death rate here is just one sign that Baidoa, like many towns in Somalia's devastated "famine zone," is slowly but assuredly struggling back to life. The stench of death that hung over the city last year has lifted.

Instead, children are playing soccer in the streets, some schools have been reopened with assistance from relief groups, farmers are moving back to their villages to plant seeds, and fewer hungry people are showing up for meals at the feeding centers and kitchens that were once the only source of food for thousands of Baidoa's starving.

The security situation has also dramatically improved. The "technicals" — the gun-mounted jeeps that once freely roamed

the city's streets, terrorizing local residents and extorting money from relief agencies — are all gone. There are still random incidents of crime, but compared with the chaos and looting of six weeks ago, when some relief agencies were barbed-wired behind sandbags in their compounds, Baidoa is a different place.

Reasons vary for the drastic changes that have transformed this city from a living hell into a place of renewed hope. Many Somalis credit the U.S.-led foreign intervention forces, which arrived here in December, with restoring some semblance of order and chasing out the young thugs who had terrorized the town. Others say the huge relief effort here was starting to pay off long before the troops arrived. Some say that improvement

See SOMALIA, Page 4



ON THE ROAD — A gust of wind blowing Pope John Paul II's mantle over his head as he received a bouquet from a girl upon his arrival at Cotonou, Benin.

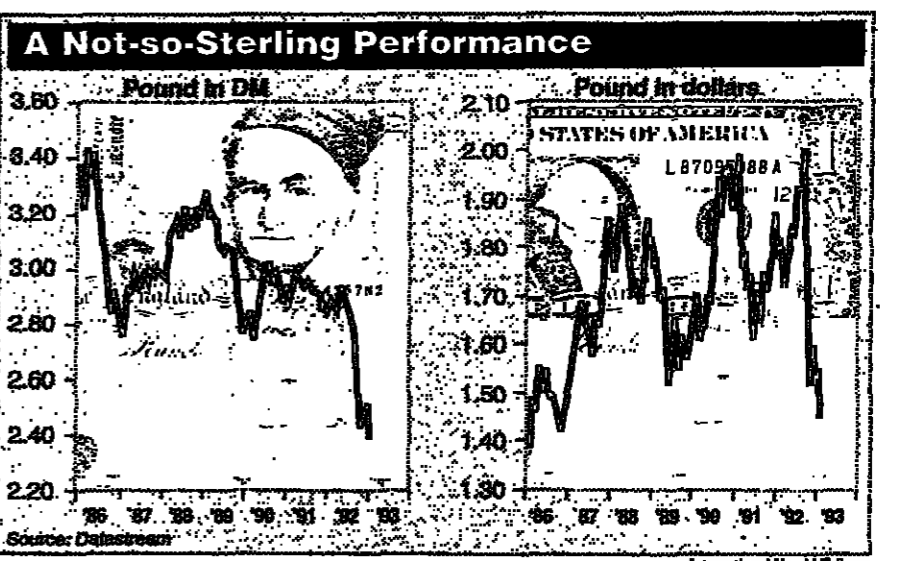
Kiosk U.S. Growth Outlook Lifts Stocks

Wall Street stocks surged in heavy trading on Wednesday, as investors, growing confident about the U.S. economy, poured money into mutual funds. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 45 points, and several other indexes hit record highs. Analysts said the belief the economy was recovering drew

buyers to cyclical stocks, which are heavily weighted in the Dow index. The stock market was also helped by a rise in bond prices, which was spurred by the Treasury's plan to emphasize short-term borrowing.

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Table with market data including Dow Jones (Up 45.12), Trib Index (Up 0.75%), The Dollar (New York, West close, previous close), and other financial indicators.



Question in Rate Dispute: Just Who Runs Germany?

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — European foreign-exchange and bond traders barely had time for their first cup of coffee Wednesday before the world made its rounds: Chancellor Helmut Kohl would resign Thursday if the Bundesbank did not cut interest rates.

News agencies and the chancellery in Bonn quickly dismissed the rumor, but observers said it was somehow symptomatic both of financial markets' current obsession with a German rate cut and the German government's powerlessness to bring one about.

Indeed, some economists said, in Germany's environment of economic stagnation and political drift, the Bundesbank had effectively staged a coup d'état to become a kind of "secret government" behind many of the most pressing policy matters.

"The threat of continuous high interest rates is used to induce the Bonn politicians to make progress on fiscal consolidation, and to coax employers and unions into moderate wage settlements," economists at Goldman Sachs noted in a report.

"A monetary easing ahead of clear progress in these areas — which could be seen as indicating that the Bundesbank would tolerate a lower exchange rate of the Deutsche mark versus the U.S. dollar and accept higher inflation — would weaken the pressure on politicians and

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You CAN Dream Your Life Away, Heart Study Warns

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Now it looks like even dreaming may be hazardous to your health.

A study has found that the periods of sleep when dreams occur kick the body into high gear. The heart speeds up. The blood pressure climbs. And stress hormones prepare the body to run or fight.

Researchers believe all this internal turmoil, which happens while the sleeper is tucked in bed, may trigger heart attacks. Their study found that during dream sleep, the sympathetic nervous system, which helps the body prepare for emergencies, cranks up in a surprisingly powerful way. In fact, they found, it cranks up as active as is normal when people are awake.

"Even at 4 in the morning when you think the body should be fast asleep and quiet, everything is pounding away," said Dr. Virend K. Somers of the University of Iowa, who directed the study.

highly speculative, but the researchers say it makes sense. Doctors have long noticed that angina attacks, which occur when the heart fails to get enough oxygen, sometimes happen during sleep. Furthermore, people dream the most just before they wake up. And this might help explain why heart attacks are more common in the morning than at any other time of day.

Even if dreaming does prove to be bad for weak hearts, there may not be a lot anyone can do about it. "But maybe we can protect the heart from the sympathetic nervous system activation that occurs during dream sleep," Dr. Somers said.

One way to protect people who have heart trouble is with beta blockers. These widely used drugs blunt the effects of stress hormones on the heart. While generally considered safe, they can have side effects, including reducing people's capacity for strong exercise and worsening lung diseases.

They slept, researchers measured heart rates, blood pressures and the activation of the sympathetic nervous systems.

They found that during most stages of sleep, the heart rate and blood pressure fell and the sympathetic nervous system grew less active. The exception was during rapid-eye-movement, or REM, sleep, the stage when dreams occur.

During REM sleep, the heart rate and blood pressure rose to the level seen during waking hours. And the sympathetic nervous system spurred to twice the state normal during the day, they found.

REM sleep accounts for about one-fifth of sleep time and comes and goes during the night. But periods of REM sleep are longest just before people awaken.

The researchers said that the sympathetic nervous system, which causes the release of stress hormones that stimulate sweating, slow digestion and widen the airways in the lungs, also could make the blood clot faster. While this is good in some circumstances, most of the time it is not, especially if it causes a blood clot that blocks a heart artery.

# Lifting of Embargo On Balkans Fought

By Julia Preston  
*Washington Post Service*

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Key Security Council nations have told the Clinton administration that they will not consider lifting a UN arms embargo on the former Yugoslavia, diplomats said Wednesday as the peace talks battled to overcome U.S. and council skepticism about their plan.

Diplomats say Britain and France are two of the countries that have restated their opposition to lifting the ban on arms deliveries, which was imposed by the Security Council in 1991 on all of what was then Yugoslavia. Lifting the embargo is one of a range of options the Clinton administration is considering as it defines policy toward the Balkan war and toward the peace plan put forward by Cyrus R. Vance for the United Nations and Lord Owen for the European Community.

The Security Council nations are responding to the concerns of Mr. Vance and Lord Owen that lifting the embargo would escalate the fighting and be "catastrophic" for civilians from all three warring sides. The mediators have also argued that Bosnia's Muslims, led by President Alija Izetbegovic, are holding off from signing the Vance-Owen plan hoping that the United States will persuade the council to lift the embargo so they can rearm and continue fighting.

Lord Owen and members of the mediating team went tirelessly

Wednesday to briefing after briefing with Security Council members and the press, seeking to rebut criticism of their plan. At best, critics say, it would consolidate bitter ethnic and geographical divisions in Bosnia so that fighting would probably erupt again; at worst, it would reward the Serbs for gains made through forced deportations known as "ethnic cleansing."

It now appears that one of the mediators' main purposes in adjourning the talks abruptly in Geneva on Saturday and bringing them to New York was to give themselves a better position from which to argue their case.

Countering the prevailing sense that the talks are near to failing, Lord Owen and Mr. Vance say that they are on the brink of an accord and that if world powers bring their influence to bear, the parties will make the final compromises.

Mediating team diplomats said Wednesday that Russia had been encouraging the Bosnian Serbs, with whom Moscow has historical ties, to sign the agreement.

■ **Reject Plan, Bosnian Says**

Mr. Izetbegovic has appealed to President Bill Clinton to reject the accord as tantamount to endorsing the "ethnic cleansing" performed by the Serbs who have seized two-thirds of Bosnia-Herzegovina, The New York Times reported Wednesday from Sarajevo.

Mr. Izetbegovic said the United States would be promoting a "huge tragedy" if it endorsed the pact.



A Muslim cleric after a funeral Wednesday in Sarajevo. Sniper fire chased other mourners.

## Bosnian War-Crime Suspect Can't Go Far From the UN

WASHINGTON — The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, who the United States says may be guilty of war crimes, will be allowed to move only within a 10-block radius of United Nations headquarters during his stay in New York, the State Department said Wednesday.

Mr. Karadzic was on his way to the United Nations to take part in negotiations on a peace treaty for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"For purposes of security we've asked the Immigration and Naturalization Service to place further restriction on Mr. Karadzic's travel in the United States," said the State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher.

"We expect that his travel will be restricted to direct transit to and from UN headquarters and to movement within a 10-block radius of UN headquarters," Mr. Boucher said.

# UN Slows Aid to Bosnia After Mortar Hits Convoy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations officials cut back on shipments of food and fuel to Bosnia cities Wednesday after three attacks on a convoy killed one worker and wounded another.

The announcement came as fighting continued among Bosnia's Muslims, Croats and Serbs. In southern Croatia, rebel Serbs reportedly renewed attacks on Croatian troops in an intensifying fight over the Serb-controlled Krajina area.

A spokesman for UN aid operations, Larry Hollingworth, said UN convoys had been ordered to stay away from the main road linking besieged Sarajevo with Mostar to the southwest.

He said convoys would take time-consuming alternative routes to Sarajevo until UN officials got assurances of safety and an explanation for the attacks on the convoy Tuesday.

A local translator was killed, and a Danish convoy leader suffered severe wounds when a mortar hit the 15-truck UN convoy north of Mostar.

The changes in convoy operations mean that shipments to Sarajevo will consist of trucks with only light loads traveling circuitous roads. The capital already is getting less than its minimum need of 270 tons of food a day.

There were these related developments:

- The United Nations is considering at least 16,000 peacekeepers for Bosnia if the peace proposal now under discussion is accepted by the warring factions, diplomats said at the United Nations.
- An agreement is far from being signed, and enforcement plans are premature, but military officials nevertheless are contemplating deployment of the 16,000, including the 7,500 now in Bosnia, to implement any plan.
- Albania called for stronger action against Serbia and for UN troops to be sent to prevent fighting in the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo and to keep war from spreading to Albania.
- "We are for stronger action by the international community against Serbia to oblige it to sit down at the negotiating table and solve the problem," the Albanian defense minister, Safet Zhalali, said in an interview with Albanian television.
- Romania said Wednesday that it had sought UN help in enforcing an embargo against Yugoslavia, but it denied having asked for UN gunboats to patrol the Danube.
- A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mircea Giocana, said Romania had sent a note to the UN Security Council outlining its actions to uphold UN sanctions imposed in May because of the civil war in Bosnia. (AP, Reuters)

# German Police Crack Down on Far-Right Rockers

By Ferdinand Prottmann  
*New York Times Service*

COLOGNE — The German police began a sweeping crackdown on the country's rightist music scene on Wednesday, raiding the homes, studios and record companies of producers and rock musicians suspected of fomenting racial hatred, inciting violence and glorifying Nazism.

The dawn raids were loosely coordinated by the police in nine of Germany's 16 states. About 30,000 records, cassette tapes and compact disks were seized, along with several hundred rounds of rifle ammunition and 149 pounds (6.7 kilograms) of gunpowder, according to Johannes Winkler, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Although there were no arrests, the crackdown was the strongest action taken so far against rightist rock music. The German police said the music had helped set the stage for the wave of violence against foreigners that has taken 17 lives in Germany in the last year.

Until Wednesday, only a handful of right-

ist bands have been investigated, despite strong domestic and foreign criticism of the German government and local prosecutors. Prosecuting attorneys have insisted that little could be done to stop the music, because the bands carefully write lyrics that convey far-right symbols and ideals but do not violate the law, and because the more odious recordings are traded under the counter.

The nation's 6,500 rightist skinheads are the primary audience, but in the last year some skinhead groups have attracted a more mainstream following. It is estimated that 50 rightist rock bands are active in Germany, playing a rough hybrid of punk rock and heavy metal music.

The focal point of action Wednesday was Brühl, a small town near Cologne, where Rock-O-Rama Records has its headquarters. Rock-O-Rama is suspected of being the world's leading producer and distributor of rightist and neo-Nazi rock music. Most of the confiscated recordings were seized from the company's office and represented the work of 28 bands.

"The searches are part of the ongoing investigations of nine persons suspected of incitement of public disorder and fomenting xenophobia in our state," Mr. Winkler said. "The materials seized were taken as evidence. Investigations against other persons suspected of these activities are also under way."

Torsten Lemmer, the manager of the rightist band Störkraft, confirmed that the apartment of Jörg Petrich, the group's lead singer, had been searched. Mr. Petrich lives in Andernach, on the Rhine River south of Bonn. Mr. Lemmer denied that Störkraft was a neo-Nazi band.

"They did not find anything, and I mean anything, that incriminates us," Mr. Lemmer said. "We are not neo-Nazis; we have nothing to do with them. The band no longer plays the songs that were objected to. I don't mind the police searching. We are for law and order. But they should search the right people, not us."

A police spokesman said records and song texts were seized from Mr. Petrich's apartment. Mr. Petrich could not be reached for comment. The Federal Inspection Office for writings Endangering Youth has banned several of Störkraft's songs.

In Nuremberg and Erlangen in Bavaria, the police raided the homes of two members of a skinhead band called Radikal. The two men are believed to have co-written the "Swastika Song," which glorifies the Nazi emblem and demands that Hitler be given a Nobel Prize for his actions.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has for the last two years been pressing Chancellor Helmut Kohl, as well as state and local government officials, to take action against rightist rock. A spokesman said the league's leaders had raised the matter when they visited Germany earlier this month.

"We are tremendously pleased by this action, especially the raid on Rock-O-Rama Records," said Irwin Sull, the director of the league's fact-finding department. "It successfully caps our persistent efforts to expose these merchants of hate. Now, they can start singing the blues. It is to the credit of the German authorities that they have moved so vigorously."

## Havel Declares an Amnesty

PRAGUE — President Vaclav Havel declared an amnesty on Wednesday for those imprisoned for up to three years for crimes of negligence, one day after his inauguration as the first president of the newly independent Czech Republic.

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## EUROPEAN TOPICS

**After Killings of 3 in Spain, Calls for the Death Penalty**

Calls for a return to the death penalty in Spain have been set off by the rape-murders of three teenage girls in the Valencia region. The bodies of the girls, who were kidnapped in November, were found by two backpackers late last month, buried in a deserted mountainous area. One of them had managed to write names of the presumed assailants on a piece of paper she was buried with. One man has been captured; another is still being sought.

The national press has followed the case closely since the girls' disappearance. On the day the bodies were found, TV stations broadcast live from the town of Alcaesar, where the girls' families live.

Some 30,000 people attended the girls' funeral there this weekend. King Juan Carlos I expressed his sympathy.

Spanish law provides for a maximum sentence of 30 years in prison, but in practice this is normally reduced to 10 years. Though no political party has taken up the public demands for a return to the death penalty, the penal code is now being revised, and an end to sentence reductions in cases like this one seems likely.

## Around Europe

**Suicides are up 30 percent in Poland, statistics show.** The police say the rise, to 5,453 last year, is largely due to the country's economic difficulties, with the average suicide being a married man aged 31 to 50.

Signs of continuing malaise in the former East bloc are also evident in Eastern Germany. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the number of marriages in the East has dropped to one-third the previous level; the number of births has fallen by half, part of a trend seen throughout the former bloc.

Andorra's parliament has unanimously approved the language of the tiny mountain country's first constitution. The new law, to be put to a public vote March 14, would define the state, on the French-Spanish border, as a "parliamentary co-principality." (The "princes" in question are the French head of state and the bishop of Urgel in Spain, nominally the country's rulers since 1806, but now with constitutionally defined powers.)

Advocates of the change say it was time to redefine Andorra, a country of 40,000, as a modern state of law with full separation of powers. The new constitution, which embraces the language of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, will bring the most fundamental change in Andorra's status since the 13th century.

Police in Nice are hard-pressed to explain — let alone to put an end to — a recent series of bombings. Three hundred CRS riot policemen were called in to patrol the city after 11 bombings in the last month. Theories run from some unknown terrorist group to a new gang of extortionists to political conspirators attempting to destabilize the city, where elections are due in two months. Targets have ranged from video shops to lawyers' offices and government buildings. No one has yet been hurt.

Not so in nearby Corsica, the touristic island known in centuries past as a pirates' lair, where there were a record 40 homicides last year — eight times the level of the French mainland in per-capita terms. This year could be worse — there were five murders in Corsica last month.

The Belgian government has submitted a plan calling for a halving of the nation's armed forces by 1997. It proposes ending compulsory military duty at a later date.

No, it's not a fashion statement: The reflective yellow leggings and neckbands being worn by cows in the region of Dartmoor, in southwestern England, are aimed at reducing the numbers killed and injured on unfenced roads. The new garb was tried experimentally on one farm where 12 cows had died in a single year. Not one cow sporting the eye-catching new look has been killed.

# WAR: 2 Different Views

(Continued from page 1)

autonomous provinces given over to the three groups, one ethnically mixed province around the capital of Sarajevo and "throughways" to connect them that could be patrolled by the UN — that it seems to invite further conflict.

According to this view, all of the groups will feel insecure and will try to link up with their ethnic counterparts in other areas.

In fact, once the contours of the map became known in Bosnia, groups started jockeying for position to maximize their holdings, and there was a new burst of fighting in central Bosnia — this time between Croats and Muslims — as both sides tried to make the "peace map" a reality.

The Europeans acknowledge the difficulties and will privately admit the chances that the Owen-Vance map could last five years are slim. But there is little alternative, they say.

"We're conscious of the flaws," said an official who plans British policy. "But we're saying it's a hideous situation, and the war is too horrible to go on any longer. There is no best in this situation—you've simply got to find a solution."

In an interview with The New York Times yesterday, Lord Owen has asserted that the Clinton administration's reluctance to support the peace initiative threatens "to scuttle the chances of ending the war."

The French view is similar. Citing support for the Vance-Owen initiative from the European Community's Council of Ministers on Tuesday, a French foreign ministry official said the plan was "not necessarily ideal, but it is do-able."

The U.S. position has remained ambivalently noncommittal, and without the strong support of Washington and perhaps even the threat of American intervention neither the Serbs nor the Muslims has a compelling reason to change their positions. Lord Owen made the point that as long as the Muslims thought Washington might favor allowing them to have weapons, they would have little reason to subscribe to the accord.

A major factor in the difference in positions between Washington on the one hand and London and Paris on the other is that both Britain and France have sent troops to Bosnia and the region — about 2,700 British and 4,800 French. Both forces have taken their first losses and, worried about public opinion, Britain and France have each dispatched an aircraft carrier to the Adriatic.

"They are feeling exposed and vulnerable, both militarily and politically," said an American diplomat. "Nothing concentrates the mind like having some troops on the ground."

As a result, when the Clinton administration began hinting at a tougher line toward the Serbs, London and Paris worried that their soldiers might become targets for retaliation. They have argued behind the scenes against such actions as sending in planes to enforce a no-flight zone in Bosnia, where Serbian helicopters occasionally transport troops, or military strikes against Serbian artillery surrounding Sarajevo.

Among major powers, only Germany, whose constitution does not permit German troops to venture outside of NATO countries, has looked favorably upon another option being considered by the Clinton administration — easing the ban on arms shipments to the Muslims so that they would at least have a fighting chance.

The plight of the besieged Muslims is becoming a major issue among such U.S. allies as Turkey, and Arab states are concerned that the issue may play into the hands of fundamentalist groups.

On the other hand, if the Owen-Vance plan is agreed upon by the warring factions and adopted, then the European troops in Bosnia will switch from their humanitarian mission of accompanying convoys of food and medicine to being out-right peacekeepers. Their numbers would have to expand many times over — some estimates run as high as 100,000 — and this would undoubtedly mean that American troops would have to join in.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## 3 Nations Tell Zaire Leader to Depart

BRUSSELS (AP) — The United States, France and Belgium on Wednesday told President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire that they "forcefully insist" he transfer power to his rival, Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi.

The three countries announced their stand in a joint communiqué issued by the Belgian Foreign Ministry. The ambassadors of the three nations transmitted the message to a high-level Mobutu aide Wednesday, saying a transfer of power was the only way to get Zaire out of the current quagmire.

Foreign Minister Willy Claes said Marshal Mobutu "has the blood of more than 300 people on his hands" — the people who died in rioting that began Thursday in the capital, Kinshasa. Belgium announced a meeting Thursday in Brussels with France and the United States, who also back Mr. Tshisekedi in the power struggle. Mr. Claes said he would seek the "total political and economic isolation" of Marshal Mobutu.

## Belarus Aims Missile-Payment Issue

KIEV (Reuters) — Legislators in Belarus, following the example of Ukraine, are demanding compensation from other nuclear powers for the giving up missiles that were stored there when Belarus was part of the Soviet Union.

With debate about to begin on ratifying the START-1 arms-reduction agreement that the Soviet Union and the United States signed in July 1991, journalists in Minsk, the capital of Belarus, said Wednesday that the largest group in the country's parliament had said it would be "inopportune" for Belarus to "trust" ratification of the pact.

## UN Pulls Staff Out of 2 Afghan Areas

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The United Nations pulled its international staff out of eastern and southern Afghanistan on Wednesday, saying the government, besieged by rebel factions, could no longer guarantee their safety.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees ordered the evacuation after unknown gunmen shot and killed four UN employees Monday, according to Hugh Hudson, a spokesman for the commissioner's office. No one took responsibility for the attack, in which gunmen attacked a UN convoy about 15 kilometers outside Jalalabad, killing a British, a Dutchman and two Afghan drivers.

Mr. Hudson said three foreign workers in eastern Nangarhar Province — the site of the slayings — and four in southern Kandahar Province had been evacuated, suspending UN operations in those areas. The United Nations had about 20 foreign staff members in the entire country, aided by scores of locally hired workers.

## Bérégovoy Confirms Dubious Loan

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy's office confirmed a newspaper report Wednesday that he had received an interest-free loan of 1 million francs in 1986 from a businessman who was later indicted in an insider-trading scandal.

The prime minister's office said the businessman, Roger-Patrice Pelet, who died in 1989, was a friend and had lent the money to Mr. Bérégovoy could buy an apartment in Paris. The loan, which is worth about \$180,000, met all legal requirements, and documents pertaining to it were notarized at the time. Mr. Bérégovoy's office added. The loan was disclosed by Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical weekly newspaper.

Mr. Pelet died a month after being indicted in an insider-trading case involving the purchase of an American company, Triamco, by the French conglomerate Pechiney. Investigators said Mr. Pelet made a 3 million franc profit on shares of Triamco bought four days before the Pechiney acquisition.

## Resignations Fuel Taiwan Dispute

TAIPEI (AP) — Prime Minister Hsu Fei-tsun, an old guard Nationalist Party conservative, and his cabinet resigned on Wednesday amid calls for growing democratization in Taiwan.

The moves failed to resolve a widening rift within the governing party between Taiwan-born liberals and conservatives who retreated to the island after the Nationalist defeat in mainland China in 1949.

As a result, the Nationalist Party's decision-making Central Standing Committee did not name a successor to Mr. Hsu, 63. Liberals want to see a faster pace of democracy and less concern with China. Old guard conservatives like Mr. Hsu prefer the status quo and still talk of reunification with the mainland.

## Thousands Flee Philippine Volcano

LEGAZPI, Philippines (Combined Dispatches) — Thousands of villagers fled their homes at the foot of the Mount Mayon volcano on Wednesday as scientists warned of a major new eruption after scalding ash from the crater killed 48 people.

Officials said the 48 were killed and at least 24 were missing when the crater exploded Tuesday, mixing hot ash with rain and setting off rivers of scorching mud that trapped farmers in their fields.

The officials said another eruption could occur at any time and warned people to stay at least six kilometers from the crater. (Reuters, AP)

## For the Record

Two bombs exploded in London rail systems after telephoned warnings on Wednesday. One blast, during the morning rush hour, occurred aboard a train that had been evacuated at the Kent House station in south London, transport police said. A second explosion took place in a South Kensington Underground station after it had been cleared. There were no injuries, and no one immediately took responsibility for the attacks. (AP)

Algeria appointed a new foreign minister Wednesday, Redha Malek, a former ambassador to Paris and Washington and a friend of the U.S. ambassador to state, Warren M. Christopher, since the time of the crisis over U.S. hostages in held Tehran, is to replace Lakhdar Brahimi, a widely respected figure in the Arab world. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Snow and freezing temperatures gripped much of the Middle East on Wednesday, closing roads in many countries. Snow fell heavily on the hills of the Holy Land for the second day. Most roads were closed on the Golan Heights, and 30 centimeters (11.5 inches) of snow blanketed the Galilee town of Safed. Road conditions were hazardous across the West Bank. Heavy rains lashed the Negev. The Gaza Strip received 4.3 centimeters of rain in the previous 24 hours, flooding many roads. (AP)

Belgrade trolley drivers joined a transport strike Wednesday that brought traffic in the Yugoslav capital to the verge of collapse on its second day. In freezing weather, thousands of people waited in vain at bus stops, as about 5,000 transport workers demanded doubling of their wages, which average the equivalent \$50 a month. (AP)

Voters in the Kansas City area approved plans to offer riverboat gambling on the Missouri River. (AP)

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, closed to the public in January 1990, could reopen in early 1994 after four years of restoration work to keep it from collapsing, the project's leader said on Wednesday. (Reuters)

# Bonn, Amid a Scandal, Drops U.S. Plane Deal

By Craig R. Whitney  
*New York Times Service*

BONN — Defense Minister Volker Rühe announced Wednesday that he had canceled plans to buy a \$1 billion U.S.-designed high-altitude reconnaissance system whose German subcontractor is at the center of a political scandal concerning alleged bribery.

Mr. Rühe told legislators that the American-designed system, Lapas, had fallen victim to the need to cut more than \$500 million out of this year's \$30.7 billion defense budget by imposing a general freeze on all new weapons acquisitions.

Ranking members of the Bavarian party in Mr. Rühe's conservative alliance have been publicly accused of accepting free vacation trips and other benefits from the south German aircraft manufacturer who would build the high-flying turboprop planes that carry American electronic surveillance equipment.

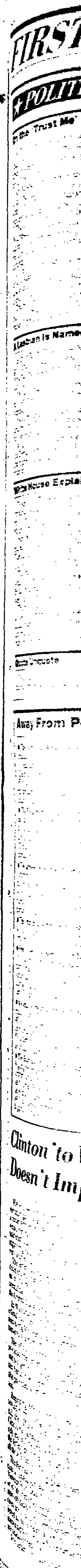
Members of the opposition Social Democratic Party were calling Wednesday for a full parliamentary investigation anyway.

According to a defense spokesman, the Lapas system, supplied by E-Systems Inc. of Greenville, Texas, was being dropped "because there just isn't going to be any money for it."

Klaus Meyer, a vice president of the company here, said, "We're of course dismayed."

He said the Defense Ministry had already spent more than \$300 million on the project before late last month, when it temporarily halted the next phase, worth \$120 million, after prosecutors said they were investigating charges of bribery against the subcontractor.

The company, Grob Air and Space Travel GmbH of Mindelheim, Bavaria, makes the semiautomatic, long-winged aircraft, the Egret D-500, which can reach heights of over 50,000 feet. The Defense Ministry had planned to order 10 of them, plus the extensive air and ground-based electronic equipment supplied by E-Systems.



FIRST 100 DAYS / WARNING TO THE WEALTHY

POLITICAL NOTES

On the 'Trust Me' Issue, Clinton Scores High

NEW YORK — Americans trust President Bill Clinton more now than they did during the campaign, but only 4 in 10 think he will be able to keep his inaugural promise to end "an era of deadlock and drift," a poll shows.

A Lesbian Is Named to a Senior Housing Post

SAN FRANCISCO — Roberta Achtenberg, the San Francisco gay rights advocate named by Mr. Clinton to a top federal housing post, has made a career of speaking for "our country's have-nots and left outs."

White House Explains Restricted Briefings

WASHINGTON — Because live broadcasts of White House news briefings were sometimes too "combative," future sessions will mostly be conducted outside the glare of television lights, DeDe Myers, press secretary, said Wednesday.

Quote/Unquote

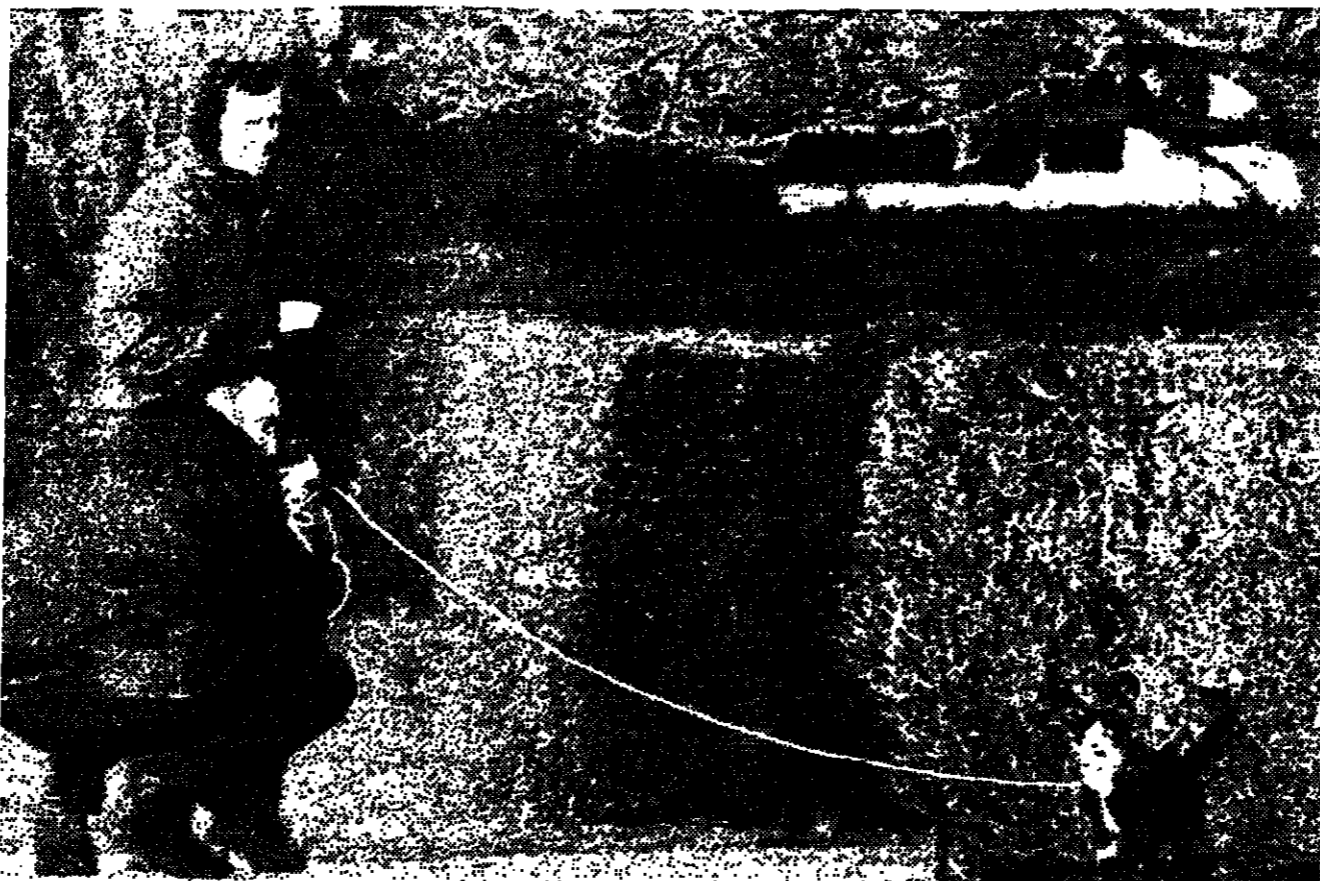
Peter Paris, a spokesman for the American Lung Association, on the ban on smoking at White House dinners: "We love it." (NYT)

Away From Politics

- The overall incidence of anti-Semitism in the United States decreased in last year for the first time in six years, but incidents on college campuses continued to increase, according to a report.

Clinton 'to Whom' Letter Doesn't Impress Hanoi

HANOI — An American businessman gave Vietnamese officials a letter written by Bill Clinton six weeks before his inauguration and told them that it was an overture to improving relations.



PAWS FOR THOUGHT — Socks, the presidential cat, taking an investigative stroll around the White House grounds early Wednesday at the end of a long leash held by a White House household staff member. Also keeping an eye peeled was a policeman.

Paying for College: A New Approach

By Mary Jordan

WASHINGTON — A congressional mandated commission, citing "rising anxiety in America" over the cost of a college degree, called Wednesday for a radically different college-aid system and far more relief for poor and middle-income students.

regardless of family income, would have access to \$14,000 a year in federal aid. But the amount would be divided into grants, work study and loans, depending on a family's means.

CIA Debate: Giving Data To Firms

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration plans to review whether economic intelligence gathered by U.S. spy agencies should for the first time be shared with private companies or individuals, according to the CIA's director-designate, R. James Woolsey.

After the hearing, the Senate Intelligence Committee on Wednesday unanimously approved Mr. Woolsey's nomination, clearing the way for his expected confirmation by the full Senate, perhaps as soon as Thursday.

The review of policy on the use of economic intelligence is expected to fuel debate about the CIA's potential role in helping American companies combat foreign competition.

Mr. Woolsey said he decided to seek the review after consulting with the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, and the National Economic Council director, Robert E. Rubin. But Mr. Woolsey declined to state his personal view about sharing intelligence with private concerns.

Clinton Tells Rich Of a Coming Rise In Their Tax Bills

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — Preparing to launch a difficult economic revival program, President Bill Clinton alerted wealthy Americans on Wednesday that their taxes would rise during his presidency.

Mr. Clinton, in a speech to federal workers, said his forthcoming effort to cut the federal deficit while boosting "investment" spending would have to be conducted with the income disparities of the 1980s in mind.

His class rhetoric was stark. "In the 1980s," he said, "the middle class paid the bill while the wealthiest Americans enjoyed the fruits of their labors."

And the president added: "Before I ask working Americans to work harder and pay more, I will ask the economic elite, who made more money and paid less in taxes, to pay their fair share."

Mr. Clinton's comments were a strong reiteration of one of his central campaign themes, and it seemed designed to assure middle-income Americans that any sacrifice he asks of them in his economic address to the nation on Feb. 17 will be topped by the sacrifice he asks of the wealthy.

This is one political formula that has been suggested as a way for Mr. Clinton to soften the blow of a broad-based energy tax, for example, if he decides to reconvene that Congress enact one.

The Clinton economic team wants to raise the top tax rate of 31 percent to 36 percent, the president's spokesman said, reportedly for families with incomes above \$200,000.

Mr. Clinton will have an opportunity to, as an aside put it, "explain the economic situation we're in" when he holds a televised "town meeting" Wednesday in Detroit.

The White House has said that, to the extent possible, it wants to present a single legislative package

to Congress, just as President Reagan did with his tax-cut plan in 1981. That way, no single spending cut or tax increase will be viewed out of the context of "shared sacrifice." A plan to trim health care costs is likely to be included.

His first public response to positive economic indicators released Tuesday, the president said they presented a "perplexing dilemma" because economic activity is improving while job growth is lagging.

"We have this anomalous situation where the economy seems to be growing but employment is not," Mr. Clinton said.

As if to bolster Mr. Clinton's message, the chief budgetary analyst for Congress, Robert D. Reischauer, told a Senate committee Wednesday, "The unpleasant truth is that there are no alternatives to painful measures that cut government programs that many regard as worthwhile and raise taxes that many regard as already excessive."

Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich said Wednesday that a short-term stimulus plan would have the goal of creating 250,000 new jobs — a rate of job creation that is more than double the current lackluster rate of about 100,000 a month.

The Clinton team is reportedly having some trouble finding government programs to cut along with taxes to increase, but a White House spokesman said Wednesday that spending cuts would be the first priority.

Mr. Clinton said Wednesday that he would also soon announce a largely symbolic plan to cut the White House operating budget.

He promised an announcement in the next few days on plans to make a "substantial reduction," adding that the White House would rely more on help from various federal departments. In the campaign, Mr. Clinton promised a 25 percent reduction in White House staff.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Coffee: A Good Report Card
Pregnant Women Need Not Fear a Cup or Two

By Tim Hilchey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pregnant women concerned that a morning cup of coffee may be harmful to the fetus are worry-

needlessly, researchers at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development say.

The researchers found that moderate consumption of caffeine — three or fewer eight-ounce cups of coffee a day, for example — did not increase the risk of miscarriage, retard fetal growth or reduce head circumference.

"Very few women in our study consumed more than 300 milligrams of caffeine per day, so we cannot address the safety of very high doses," said Dr. James L. Mills, a researcher at the institute in Bethesda, Maryland, who was the primary author of the study.

"What our work demonstrates is that a woman who drinks a few cups of coffee or tea, or several cans of cola a day, is not at higher risk for having a miscarriage or a growth-retarded baby," he said.

Also contributing to the report, which appears in The Journal of the American Medical Association, were Dr. Lewis B. Holmes of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston; Dr. Jerome H. Aaronson of the Magee Women's Hospital in Pittsburgh; and Dr. Joe Leigh Simpson of the University of Tennessee at Memphis, among others.

The study, which was conducted from 1980 to 1985, involved 431 women who made up the nondiabetic control population for a larger study of the effects of diabetes on early pregnancy. Seventy-six percent of the women were enrolled before conception and the rest within 21 days after conception.

The women were monitored throughout pregnancy to determine their caffeine intake from sources like coffee, tea, cocoa, regular and diet cola drinks and drugs containing caffeine. Exposure to other risk factors like smoking was also noted.

Fetal development in the womb was assessed by using ultrasound to measure crown-rump length. Head circumference was determined after delivery.

Dr. Mills said that although the group of women who consumed more than 300 milligrams of caffeine per day had a higher incidence of babies with reduced head circumferences and low birth weights, the significance of caffeine intake disappeared when risk factors like smoking were taken into account. Heavier caffeine users were significantly older and more likely to smoke, the researchers noted.

Explaining the eight-year delay between the research and publication, Dr. Mills said that only after publishing the results of the diabetes study did the researchers begin to analyze the caffeine data.

"The studies that had been done before weren't very satisfying to me," Dr. Mills said, adding that the design of previous investigations often led to inconclusive or contradictory results.

Illuminating the Titanic
A super-bright Hollywood-type bulb made its underwater debut in 1991 to aid in photographing the Titanic, more than two miles down.
Mercury-vapor lamp
High voltage ignites rare gases, mercury and special materials that tailor the light's spectrum for best penetration through water.
Titanic wreck site

Lights! Action! Visit the Titanic!

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The inky depths of the oceans are fast becoming transparent to all kinds of professional eyes, opening a new world of discovery as wrecks ancient and modern come to light.

Lost ships have periodically given up their secrets to the public over the decades, but only when found in shallow water. With 97 percent of the planet's oceans inaccessible, deep wrecks were beyond the reach of salvors and scientists.

Now, however, deep-diving robots and manned submersibles equipped with advanced cameras, lights and lasers are going far beneath the waves, often miles down, to illuminate and photograph a rich new landscape of mankind's past.

The rush of new photography is a spinoff of advances in undersea gear, including deep-diving robots. These devices have hauled up such booty as a ton of gold from the sidewheel steamer Central America, which sank in 1857 off the Carolinas in water a mile and a half deep.

While photographs of treasure wrecks are often taken largely as an aid to salvage, images of all kinds of sunken objects are emerging as prizes unto themselves.

Deep wrecks already photographed by the new techniques include the luxury liner Titanic, the Nazi battleship Bismarck, the 1812 warship Hamilton, a fourth-century Roman merchant vessel, a 1930s American dirigible, a German U-boat, a Douglas Doughtless bomber and 14 wrecks from the battle of Guadalcanal in World War II.

Underwater laser cameras, just entering the market, emit concentrated beams of light that can penetrate and "see" five to eight times farther through water, even cloudy water, than the usual mix of floodlights and cameras. Thus, they can deliver sharp images of objects that previously were hidden or only discernible at close range.

Preservationists applaud the photos from deep-diving robots, saying they present an

alternative to the destruction of shipwrecks by salvage and treasure hunting.

"It's a whole new frontier," said Dr. Anna Marguerite McCann, a marine archaeologist and trustee of the Archaeological Institute of America, a professional society. "The photography allows you to make judgments without destroying things."

Dr. Robert D. Ballard, finder of the Titanic and a pioneer of deep-sea photography, heartily agreed. "Technology," he said in an interview, "has opened the deep to appreciation or plunder."

Increasingly complex robots have probed the deep for years, tied to their masters on surface ships by long tethers. The underwater devices have lights, television cameras, sonar-mapping systems and strong manipulator arms. So versatile are the new grippers that they can pick up a wine glass, a small coin or a ship's heavy bell.

Besides overcoming pitch darkness, frigid temperatures and crushing pressures, a camera meant to capture superior images must confront a constant "rain" of debris, mostly organic matter, falling from above, that can become a blinding blizzard when lit by bright lights.

USING twin Russian minisubs, a Canadian-Russian-American photo team lit up the Titanic in 1991 with Hollywood-grade, super-bright lights and used side lighting techniques to limit debris backscatter.

The mercury-vapor lamps shed far more light than traditional quartz-halogen ones, illuminating large expanses of the wreck for the first time.

During the 1991 dive, they made stereo images of the Titanic that are going to be released to museums and aquariums as a three-dimensional movie. The IMAX Corp. of Toronto, which organized the expedition, is now releasing "Titanica," a feature-length movie for its huge screens.

The film is being shown in Canada to rave reviews (The Ottawa Citizen called it "eerie and awesome") and will be released to the rest of North America and Europe soon.

DNA and the Romanov Dynasty

By Carey Goldberg
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The forensic scientist Pavel Ivanov, working with the scientist Peter Gill and his team at Britain's Home Office forensic laboratories in Aldermaston, have achieved nearly miraculous results using new and still controversial technology to identify the bones of Czar Nicholas II and his family.

The DNA fingerprinting process, pioneered in criminal cases by Dr. Gill in 1985, compares the patterns of deoxyribonucleic acid that makes up a person's unique genetic blueprint. Criminal cases normally involve matching blood or semen; Dr. Ivanov had to work with bones, which carry much less DNA than living tissue or vital fluids.

Bones believed to be those of the Romanovs, executed by Bolsheviks in 1918, were in terrible shape when they were discovered in the late 1970s. Some were so fragile that they turned to dust when touched. The skulls were so badly battered that another key test, comparing portraits of the Romanovs to the skulls by computer, could not bring conclusive results.

"Even if we managed to extract enough DNA, there was a question

of its quality," Dr. Ivanov recalled. And there was the issue of control samples: Once extracted, what could the DNA be compared to?

There were no other sources for the imperial family's genetic material. There was, however, a method of comparing that what is known as mitochondrial DNA, which should match between relatives descended from the same maternal line.

Among relatives suitable for comparing was Prince Philip, the husband of Queen Elizabeth II; Philip shares a common ancestor with Czarina Alexandra.

His DNA matched with four of the skeletons — consistent with those believed to be the czarina and three of her daughters. Dr. Ivanov sent a telegram to Dr. Gill, who was then away on a business trip, announcing, "Great news! Phil matches in both regions!"

The only thing holding back a full announcement is a single mismatch found when they compared the czar's bones with a relative who

shared Nicholas's maternal line four generations back. The four-generation gap increases the chances of a mismatch, and Dr. Ivanov believes the small discrepancy is the result of a mutation.

He expects further testing of other Romanov relatives to establish the mutation and clear it up this spring, particularly if he can persuade Nicholas's nephew — an elderly man now living in Toronto who has so far refused to provide a blood sample — to cooperate.

The Clinton administration
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The Palestinian deportee crisis
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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Back to the Peace Talks

Fundamentalist Threat

Israel has now offered a compromise regarding the 396 Palestinians it expelled into Lebanon. It will allow 100 of them to return, and will shorten the expulsion of the others from the original two years to one.

Arabs' Turn to Relent

Credit the Clinton administration with its first modest Middle East success. Under pressure from Washington, Israel's government agreed on Monday to return to once 100 of the 400 Islamic militants it expelled from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in violation of international law.

Whitman and Burke

As John, calling from a car phone on the Beltway, would tell you, a lot of this direct democracy stuff is as American as a 1-800 number. We Americans are, among other things, opinionated, outspoken and outgoing.

Other Comment

Back to the Killing Fields?

The tragedy of Cambodia, scripted in blood by the Khmer Rouge in the 1970s and then by Vietnamese invaders in the 1980s, may be re-enacted, this time under the timid supervision of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC.

Clinton's Slow Start

If Bill Clinton truly wants his first 100 days to resemble Ronald Reagan's, he has only 90 days left to change course. Americans, not yet disappointed but starting to wonder, are surprised that the president has been concentrating on secondary issues.

Wars Multiply When Renewable Resources Dwindle

By Thomas Homer-Dixon

TORONTO — Within the next 50 years, the earth's population will probably pass 9 billion, and global economic output may quintuple. Largely as a result, renewable resources will become increasingly scarce.

nonrenewable ones — such as Japan's quest for oil and minerals in China and Southeast Asia before World War II. Today, many threatened renewable resources — the atmosphere and the oceans — are held in common. This makes it unlikely that they will be the object of straightforward clashes between nations.

Turkey, Not Iran or Iraq, Is the Important Near Eastern Player

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Ask a visionary a load of question and you may well wind up disarmed. This happened the other day at a Washington think tank visited by Turgut Ozal, the farseeing president of Turkey.

Whether Turkey is strengthened or weakened by the enormous pressures and opportunities it confronts is one of the two or three most important geostrategic questions on the global agenda.

Rafsanjani, Iran's president. It involves a visit by Mr. Rafsanjani, then a dissident Shiite clergyman, to Turkey in the early 1970s — when the late shah was seeking to turn Iran into the industrial equivalent of West Germany and the unchallenged military power of the Gulf.

Rabin Couldn't Get Allowance for Attenuating Circumstances

By Shai Feldman

TEL AVIV — Yitzhak Rabin is an angry man these days. The compromise that he was compelled to adopt this week regarding the some 400 Hamas detainees did not make him any happier.

he has the right to think that external reaction to the move shows no consideration for his purpose. Since taking office, he has demonstrated enormous political courage by ending all new Jewish settlement activity in the West Bank and downgrading the status of existing settlements; unilaterally accepting application of UN Resolution 242 to the Golan Heights; and making a number of statements designed to prepare the public for substantial territorial withdrawals.

Hoisting the Israeli Nuclear Arsenal Onto the Table

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON — George Bush left his successor a maze of unresolved foreign policy problems, but at the end, the Bush team was making unheralded progress in one essential area: coming to terms with a nuclear-armed Israel and thus ending a 25-year policy of hypocrisy.

As many as 40 nations could go nuclear in the next generation. They will watch the Clinton administration's treatment of Israel with interest. If there is no significant and continuing effort to defuse the nuclear issue in the Middle East, the post-Cold War peace will be populated by an ever-growing number of nations, anxiously arming themselves with nuclear weapons as they grimly take each other's measure.

One long-range U.S. goal is said to be a 'quiet commitment for Israel not to keep its nuclear monopoly forever.'

explain Israel's insistence on strict secrecy for the bilateral nuclear talks. The basis for those talks is the Middle East arms control initiative that President George Bush announced, with little fanfare, in May 1991. One proposal called on the states in the region to implement a verifiable ban on the production and acquisition of weapons-usable nuclear material, such as enriched uranium or separated plutonium.

1893: Sister Dostoyevski

MOSCOW — A sister of the celebrated novelist Dostoyevski met with a terrible fate here yesterday (Feb. 2). She was burned to death. The unfortunate woman, who was sixty-nine years of age and extremely poor, was found by some neighbors who, seeing smoke issuing from her room, had gone in. The body was lying beside the remains of a kerosene lamp, which apparently she had been refilling.

1918: Preacher to Prison

LONDON — Loud applause greeted the sentence of the months imprisonment with hard labor imposed yesterday (Feb. 2) on the Rev. George Tinsley Peet. In a speech in Castle-town Wesleyan Church the defendant violently attacked the army, stating that many soldiers were drunk, immoral, profane, scoundrels. He would rather go to hell with conscientious objectors than to heaven with scoundrels who happened to

The writer is a senior research associate at Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

die in France or Flanders. He prayed to God to send our boys to hang on barbed wire and go on sinking our ships until He had knocked some sense into our sinful hearts.

1943: The Navy Is Cagy

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition.] Air and surface engagements between American and Japanese forces are continuing near Guadalcanal, the Navy Department announced today (Feb. 3), seven hours after Secretary Frank Knox puzzled newspaper men by taking issue with the department communiqué of last night which said the new clashes indicated the Japanese were making "a major effort to retake the entire Solomon Islands area."

صكرا من الامم

OPINION

Lesson for Clinton: No Culture Wars

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Politics is largely about the art of maneuver. Those who manage to occupy the strategic ground usually win.

In his first 10 days in power, President Bill Clinton was surprised to find himself on singularly unfavorable terrain on both gay rights and the economy. This was an unusual experience for a man who was the master of positioning during last year's campaign.

For Democrats, one of the conspicuous triumphs of 1992 lay in the extent to which the "social issues" turned on the Republicans with a vengeance. That happened because the Republicans misunderstood why those issues worked for them in the 1980s.

At a conference of conservatives last month sponsored by National Review magazine, the writer Richard Brookhiser picked up on what was going on. "Americans don't like to start fights and start wars," Mr. Brookhiser said.

Exactly. The lesson of Mr. Buchanan's failure is that most Americans do not want a culture war as all they would prefer something closer to cultural peace, which often travels under the name "civility."

Having learned this lesson, Republicans (with help from the military and Senator Sam Nunn) used Mr. Clinton's effort to end the ban on gays in the military to recast Democrats as the aggressors in the culture war. The president's reasonable initiative became, in Republican hands, a national referendum on the moral meaning of homosexuality.

This is exactly how Mr. Clinton and gay-rights supporters should not want the issue framed. Their high ground is simple fairness. It is not right to throw people out of the services (or other jobs) just because they are gay or lesbian. Most Americans believe this.

But large numbers of Americans are uneasy with the subject of homosexuality. Some who think that discrimination against gays is wrong do not want that position to be interpreted as a moral judgment about homosexuality.

Opponents of gay rights are trying to say that is just what it is. They have tried to give that claim emotional resonance by painting horrific pictures of a military overrun by gay people.

Mr. Clinton was smart to stage a partial retreat last week. He and his friends of gay rights need to use the next six months to recoup the terrain the Republicans handed them at Houston. To triumph, the gay rights cause needs to be about "live-and-let-live," the one viewpoint with the potential to command a broad majority on this issue.

But gay rights may be simple compared to the economy. Thus the second set of questions that came up repeatedly over the last week: Why did Mr. Clinton allow gay rights to dominate the public agenda? Where was the economy?

The reasons are simple: Stories involving sex almost always get

good play, and Mr. Clinton did not have an economic plan ready yet. Since the election, Mr. Clinton has realized just how complicated the budget deficit has made his political and policy tasks. So he went back to the drawing board.

Mr. Clinton's supporters are divided into two camps on the deficit. On the one side are those "deficit hawks" who see all that red ink as the major issue of the day.

On the other side are those who say the highest priority should be to spur economic growth through government spending and to create broadly popular programs that will remind people why they were once enthusiastic about government.

Without growth, this side argues, the budget gap will never close. Once growth happens, the rest will be much easier.

Here is the first problem: Mr. Clinton agrees with both sides. And the second: He is right.

During the 1992 campaign (thanks to Ross Perot) and since then (thanks to the awful new budget numbers and Mr. Clinton's economic summit), popular concern about the deficit grew steadily, and so did Mr. Clinton's.

The reasoning inside the Clinton camp now is that he simply cannot afford to ignore the deficit, and that current public worries give him latitude to do hard things.

Yet Mr. Clinton remains skeptical of "sacrifice for its own sake," as he put it in his inaugural address, especially if it comes out of the hides of people who did not do so well in the 1980s. He also knows he will be ridden out of town if he



does not produce real economic growth and also deliver on some rather expensive promises — above all, a national health system.

Mr. Clinton's lack of an economic plan could thus turn out to be a good sign: He is trying to cook up something big and politically daring that simultaneously addresses the need for growth, deficit reduction and new programs.

No, of course that is not easy. If Mr. Clinton pulls it off, he will be playing a long game for large stakes, and he will end up facing a lot of weeks even rougher than the ones just past. But he will do so from a much stronger position than he is in today.

Pushing Smokers Out Into the Cold

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — The mental picture is riveting: While a four-star fete goes on within a senator, ambassador or captain of industry huddles in a doorway of the White House, cold and disgusted.

He or she is losing valuable ear time with voters and shakers, has missed a chance to confab with the president, and has gone head-to-

considerably more powerful than either esthetics or annoyance. That was the day the Environmental Protection Agency released a blistering report on secondhand smoke that classified it as a Group A carcinogen, as dangerous as benzene, arsenic and radon.

The report noted that 3,000 nonsmokers die each year of lung cancer caused by secondhand smoke, and that smoking poses special risks to the captive audience of children.

(I have to stop here for the warning label on this column: The tobacco industry wants you to know that all of this is poor science and political hysteria. And if its executives do not want people to smoke around their own children, you should not draw any wild conclusions from it.)

The evolution of attitudes toward smoking in the United States has been rapid and constant. In 1962, when the first surgeon general's report linked lung cancer and smoking, more than 40 percent of American adults smoked, and they could do so nearly everywhere except in an oxygen tent; today the number is one in four, and smoking is banned in many offices, theaters and restaurants. In the land of the free and the

home of the Marlboro man, public disapproval and restrictions have come a long way.

No one talks much about an outright ban on cigarettes for reasons ranging from the pragmatic to the political. We know from our experience with alcohol and drugs that a ban works poorly and leads inevitably to a contraband market.

We also know that there is scarcely a lobby in this country as rich and powerful as the tobacco lobby. After Mrs. Clinton clears the White House of secondhand smoke, it would be grand if she would get rid of secondhand smoking money, which is given in huge amounts to both political parties.

Making smoking expensive and uncomfortable has become a useful way to deal with a health risk in an open society. Noting that \$2.6 billion was spent on healthcare costs related to smoking in New York state, Governor Mario Cuomo has proposed raising the cigarette tax steeply.

The members of Congress who wrote the blessed legislation banning smoking on domestic airline flights have moved on to banning smoking in places that provide federally financed services for children.

But the EPA report gives us more to think about that are issues difficult than keeping smokers in one corner of a restaurant. If a mother was found to be putting a bit of benzene in baby's bottle, baby might wind up in a foster home.

But many babies live day after day surrounded by cigarette smoke, and, according to health experts, it increased risk of asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia and ear infections. C. Everett Koop, the former surgeon general and ubiquitous tobacco nemesis, likens smoking around kids to child abuse.

Smokers' advocates like to talk about choice, a word that has become the clarion call for everything from abortion to schools. But one thing the secondhand smoke report made clear is that parents who smoke are making a life-threatening choice, not just for themselves but for their kids. And that the risks of smoking may be contagious.

You choose, we cough. A White House smoking ban is an obvious corollary to what we now know about cigarette smoking and what we all ought to do about it. And besides, the drapes won't smell.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Serbian Ubiquity

Your editorial, "Milosevic Remains" (Dec. 24), contained some well-intentioned but misguided references to a lack of provision for the rights of resident Serbs that arose when Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia declared independence.

Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia have enormous agricultural, timber and mineral resources. Under the former Yugoslav republic the wealth of these areas was systematically siphoned off by Belgrade to equip the

powerful so-called Yugoslav army. This army was Yugoslav in name only because it was always dominated by Serbia — a fact that became clear when Croats and Bosnians found themselves defenseless against Serbian tanks and mortars.

Serbia is a comparatively backward area lacking in resources. Under the former Yugoslav republic, millions of Serbs migrated to Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia, attracted by better economic conditions. Many Serbs were even encouraged by the central government to settle in these regions. Now their presence has been used as a pretext for a huge land grab by Serbia, resulting in the murder, maiming and forced expulsions of millions of non-Serbs in the vile name of "ethnic cleansing."

This is comparable to Mexico or Canada invading the United States on the pretext of protecting the "rights" of huge numbers of people

from Mexico or Canada who had freely migrated to the United States. EMIL SIRANOVIC, Taipei.

Ethnic Tranquillity Francis Fukuyama's article, "Danger: Russians Abroad" (Opinion, Dec. 21), asserts that Estonia has passed discriminatory citizenship laws that require Russians and other ethnic minorities to go through a difficult process for naturalization.

In fact, the law was passed in 1938 and was the most liberal in Europe at the time (three years' residence and basic knowledge of Estonian required). It in no way discriminates against minorities, as they are not even mentioned in the law. The Russians for whom the author stands up are not a minority yet; they are colonizers

and recent migrants who have to become citizens first before they can become part of the minority. The most alarming statement in the Baltic context is the justification of Russians "arming in self-defense." Ethnic violence has never occurred in Estonia, and for that reason not a single person who has left Estonia has been granted refugee status anywhere.

MART RANNUT, Coordinator, Estonian Institute for Human Rights, Tallinn, Estonia.

War Goals Revisited Regarding "The Lessons of Casablanca Narrow Clinton's Choices" (Opinion, Jan. 13): A. M. Rosenthal states that "in one war after another — Korea, Vietnam, Panama — U.S. pres-

idents did not provide" war goals. Well, I can think of some: In Korea we Americans had to remove the North Koreans from the South, which they had all but conquered; in Vietnam, we tried to save the people of the South from Northern aggressors; in the Gulf War we again had to remove aggressors. In none of these cases could we have gone on to "unconditional surrender."

"Unconditional surrender." The phrase fit in nicely in 1943. Unfortunately it has never done so since. JOHN R. DAVIS, Paris.

Reluctant Ukraine Regarding "Get Ukraine on Board" (Opinion, Jan. 12): Ukraine is reluctant to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

and to ship all nuclear weapons to Russia until it receives some sort of security guarantees from the United States against Russia.

Your editorial says "Washington would be foolish to offer one. That would needlessly affront Russian nationalists already smoldering about Moscow's diminished stature."

That is exactly what Ukraine wants: that the United States and the West affront the Russians, making it crystal clear that the Russian empire is defunct and that the independence of the ex-Soviet states is an irreversible process.

The United States should realize that only by dismantling the Russian (i.e. Soviet) empire and making the new independent states strong can stability in the region be assured.

WALTER BULA, St.-Cloud, France.

The New York Times

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Unseren Markt in England systematisch erschließen Mit einem zweistelligen Milliarden-Umsatz und mehreren tausend Mitarbeitern im In- und Ausland zählen wir zu den ersten Adressen im Lebensmittelhandel in Europa. Im Zuge unserer weiteren Expansion im Discounterbereich wollen wir verstärkt den englischen Markt bearbeiten. Für unsere neu zu gründende Gesellschaft mit angegliederten selbständigen Vertriebstöchtern suchen wir den erfolgsorientierten Branchen-Profi von unternehmerischem Zuschnitt als

EXPANSIONS - MANAGER

Als Repräsentant unseres Hauses in England ist es Ihr Ziel als Unternehmer, unsere an Kosten und Erträgen orientierte Firmenpolitik erfolgreich durchzusetzen und damit die weitere positive Unternehmensentwicklung maßgeblich mitzubestimmen. Dies setzt u.a. auch gründliche Kenntnisse des regionalen Immobilienmarktes sowie Erfahrungen in der Auswertung und Umsetzung von Standort-, Markt- und Kaufverhaltens-Analysen voraus.

Sie sind betriebswirtschaftlich solide ausgebildet, Dipl.-Kaufmann oder Betriebswirt (HWF), und bringen idealerweise Erfahrungen aus einer Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft mit. Ihre Sprachkenntnisse in Deutsch bzw. Englisch sind absolut sicher in Wort und Schrift. Gute Chancen für diese herausfordernde und ausbaufähige Schlüsselposition haben Sie auch dann, wenn Sie als Praktiker bereits in vergleichbarer Verantwortung gestanden haben. Ihr Alter sollte zwischen Anfang 30 und Mitte 40 liegen. Die vertraglichen Konditionen sind attraktiv.

Wenn Sie in dieser verantwortungsvollen Position Ihren nächsten beruflichen Schritt sehen und ein langfristiges Engagement auf dieser Ebene suchen, bitten wir Sie um Übersendung Ihrer kompletten Bewerbungsunterlagen mit Foto und Angaben zu Einkommen und Verfügbarkeit unter SA 3926 an die Dr. Maier + Partner GmbH, Unternehmensberatung BDU, Azenbergstraße 31, 7000 Stuttgart 1. Für ein erstes vertrauliches Kontaktgespräch stehen Ihnen die Herren Josef Reinartz und Bernhard Weber, unter Tel. 0711/293 91 31 gerne zur Verfügung.

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# NYSE

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High Low Bid Ask

Symbol	High	Low	Bid	Ask
IBM	113 3/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 3/4
Microsoft	56 3/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 3/4
Oracle	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 3/4
Sun	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 3/4
Unisys	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 3/4
WorldCom	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 3/4
Verizon	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 3/4
AT&T	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 3/4
Time Warner	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Comcast	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 3/4
Charter	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 3/4
Sprint	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
Qwest	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 3/4
Level 3	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 3/4
Southwest	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 3/4
Frontier	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 3/4
Delta	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 3/4
American	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3/4
United	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3/4
Southwest	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3/4
Delta	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3/4
American	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3/4
United	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3/4

**MARKETS**  
**Stocks**  
 The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 10,112.45, down 111.45 points from its previous close. The S&P 500 Index closed at 1,144.45, down 11.45 points. The NYSE volume was 1.2 billion shares. The market was characterized by a general decline in most sectors, with a notable drop in technology and financial stocks. Analysts attribute the downturn to concerns over the economy and inflation.

**COMMODITIES**  
**Oil**  
 Crude oil prices fell to \$23.45 per barrel. Gold prices rose to \$374.50 per ounce. Silver prices rose to \$16.75 per ounce. Wheat prices fell to \$1.75 per bushel. Soybean prices fell to \$5.75 per bushel. Corn prices fell to \$2.75 per bushel. The market for commodities was volatile, with significant price swings in energy and agricultural products.

**CURRENCY**  
 The dollar weakened against the yen, closing at 148.25 yen per dollar. The dollar also fell against the British pound, closing at 1.64 pounds per dollar. The market for currencies was active, with traders reacting to news from the Federal Reserve and other major economies.

**BONDS**  
 Treasury bonds fell, with the 10-year note closing at 104.125 and the 30-year bond closing at 104.625. The market for bonds was generally flat, with yields rising slightly. Investors were cautious due to the uncertain economic outlook.

**INTERNATIONAL**  
**Stocks**  
 The Nikkei 225 Index closed at 16,112.45, down 111.45 points. The Hang Seng Index closed at 6,144.45, down 11.45 points. The market for international stocks was mixed, with some gains in Asian markets and losses in European and Latin American markets.

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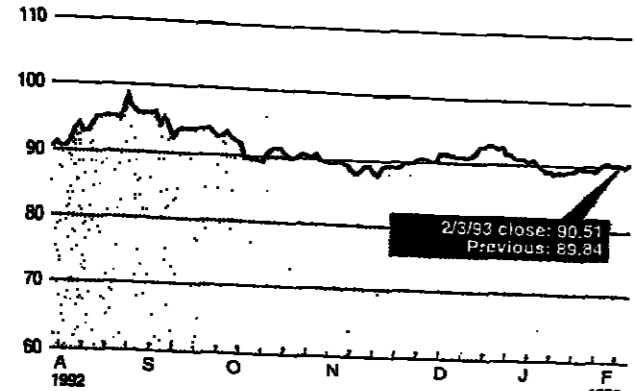
(Continued on page 11)





THE TRIB INDEX: 90.51

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Each column shows index values and percentage changes for various regions.

Table titled 'Industrial Sectors' with columns for Sector, Index, and % Change. Includes Energy, Utilities, Finance, and Services.

Electrolux Slashes Payout

Outlook Bearish After Flat Profit

STOCKHOLM — Electrolux AB, the Swedish home-appliance maker, announced Wednesday its first ever dividend cut, slashing the payout in half in response to flat 1992 results.

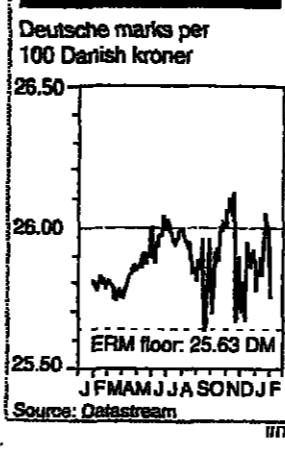
Electrolux, the first of the big Swedish companies to report 1992 results, said that profit after financial items for 1992 was largely unchanged at 1 billion kronor (\$133 million), after 1.03 billion kronor in 1991.

Anders Scharp, the board president, said the main reason for the cut was uncertainty in Europe stemming from weak demand, currency turmoil, high interest rates and political jitters.

Danish Krone Attacked

PARIS — Speculators turned their attentions to the Danish krone Wednesday, piling it to its European Monetary System floors against three currencies just four days after Ireland was forced to devalue its punt.

Softer Krone



"I think that the Danish situation always looked vulnerable," said Jonathan Hoffman, an economist at CSFB in London. Mr. Brossard of Credit Lyonnais said that if the krone succumbed through devaluation or removal from the EMS exchange-rate mechanism, the French franc would again be attacked.

The Japanese stock market is hungry for more than a discount-rate cut. Page 13. "It started with the punt, now it's the Danish krone." Since September, the British pound and the Italian lira have been removed from the exchange-rate mechanism of the EMS, and Spain, Portugal and Ireland have been forced to devalue their currencies.

two-week securities-repurchase rate to 13 percent from 11.5 percent and with the help of its Dutch and German counterparts bought krone in the open market. Reinforcing action with words, the central bank denied it had plans to devalue or float the krone.

Outside the ERM, the Bank of Italy said it would trim its discount rate on loans to banks by half a point, to 11.5 percent. "The decision has been taken in the context of a weak economy, the slowdown in inflation and the trend to lower market interest rates," the central bank said.

Chrysler's Stock Sale Is a Hit

NEW YORK — Chrysler Corp. has raised \$1.78 billion in a stock sale that has proved so popular, company officials said Wednesday, that the automaker may sell 30 percent more shares than planned.

change on Wednesday, Chrysler traded as high as \$39.875 before closing unchanged at \$38.75. Analysts said investor interest was heightened because of the company's improving financial condition and the success of its new models.

International investors, who were concerned about the automaker's viability when Chrysler last sold common stock in 1991, were active participants: 20 percent of the shares were sold overseas. The stock sale prompted Standard & Poor's Corp. to upgrade Chrysler's debt rating, leaving the automaker shy of regaining investment grade.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

A Success Story Rolls On For Seven-Eleven Japan

By Tak Kumakura. TOKYO — While traveling through the United States during the 1960s, Toshifumi Suzuki, then a young executive with the supermarket operator Ito-Yokado Co., thought he spotted a trend. Convenience-store chains, with their speedy service and multiple outlets, were successfully catering to the needs of time-crunched Americans.

NAFTA Study Finds Both Gains and Pains

By Keith Bradsher. WASHINGTON — The first comprehensive assessment of the North American Free Trade Agreement by a federal agency has found that the pact will help overall U.S. economic output and employment slightly, while producing job losses in the auto, household-appliance and clothing industries.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Large table containing various financial data including Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates for various currencies and interest rates.

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MARKET DIARY

Brighter Economy Lifts Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches NEW YORK — Enthusiasm over an improving economic outlook sent Wall Street stocks sharply higher Wednesday, as investors poured money into mutual funds.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 45.12, to 3,328.67, and rising issues outnumbered decliners on the New York Stock Exchange by a 2-to-1 margin. Volume was heavy at 342.53 million shares, up from 269.23 million traded on Tuesday.

N.Y. Stocks

3.55 points. It was joined by new highs in the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index, up 4.65, to 447.20, and the New York Stock Exchange index, up 2.47, to 246.45.

The Dow Jones transportation average jumped 13.70 to an all-time closing high of 1,542.48, routing the previous record of 1,532 set Sept. 5, 1987, amid a wave of buyout activity and speculation in the airline industry.

Stocks are benefiting from "the action of the market itself and the huge rush of money into the hands of aggressive portfolio managers," said Michael Metz, chief investment officer at Oppenheimer & Co. "They're getting desperate to employ it."

U.S. benchmark 30-year bond hovered just above its six-year low of 7.22 percent. Treasury bonds rose about 1/4 point after the government confirmed it would sell fewer long-term securities at next week's quarterly sale than in its last auction, an effort to reduce interest costs.

"The stock market loves low interest rates and no inflation," said Robert Stovall, president of Stovall/Twenty-First Advisers. "Now, you're getting a combination of this and good earnings."

Chrysler was the most-active New York Stock Exchange issue, up 1/4 point after selling 46 million shares at \$38.75 each. The secondary offering was larger than originally expected and at a higher price.

Alled-Signal jumped 2 1/2% to 61 1/2 after reporting fourth-quarter earnings of 98 cents a share, up from 83 cents a year ago.

POUND: A Record Low

which it said it would be guided by a basket of economic indicators. "The latest interest rate cut blew that framework out the window," said Peter Laxton, foreign exchange adviser to Barclays Bank.

He and others noted that at the time of the cut, inflation was already nearing the top of the Treasury's target range and that the narrow measure of the money supply looked like it would soon exceed it, something which statistics released Wednesday show it has now done.

Recent government claims that it is closely watching the pound, that it still cares about inflation and that it plans no imminent cuts in interest rates have fallen on deaf ears in the currency markets.

"I cannot think of any reason to hold sterling at this point," said one currency dealer. In trading on Wednesday, the pound fell to a record low against the mark, while the Bank of England's currency index of sterling against a basket of currencies also registered record depths.

The British stock market hit record levels Wednesday, bolstered by hopes of further cuts in interest rates. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares gained 39.4 points, or 1.39 percent, to close at 2,873.8.

While the pound struggled to recover, the dollar was bolstered by further signs of U.S. economic growth. Reuters reported. The dollar rose to 1.6422 DM on Wednesday from 1.6420 on Tuesday.

It also rose to 1.5247 Swiss francs from 1.5225 francs and climbed to 5.5750 French francs from 5.5225 francs. The dollar was quoted at 124.40 yen, little changed from 124.65 yen.

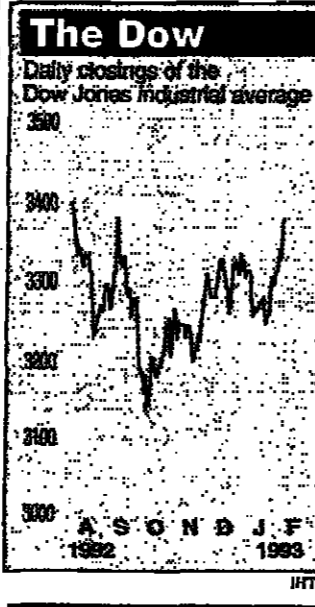


Table of NYSE Most Active stocks. Columns include Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Stocks listed include Chrysler, Amgen, and others.

Table of NYSE Diary. Columns include Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various stock indices and their movements.

Table of NASDAQ Diary. Columns include Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists NASDAQ stock indices and their movements.

Table of Amex Diary. Columns include Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists Amex stock indices and their movements.

Table of Amex Most Active. Columns include Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists active Amex stocks.

Table of Dow Jones Averages. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various market averages.

Table of Standard & Poor's Indices. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists S&P indices.

Table of NYSE Indices. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists NYSE indices.

Table of NASDAQ Indices. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists NASDAQ indices.

Table of AMEX Stock Index. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists AMEX index.

Table of Dow Jones Bond Averages. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists bond averages.

Table of Market Sales. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists market sales.

Table of NYSE Odd-Lot Trading. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists odd-lot trading.

Table of S&P 100 Index Options. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists S&P 100 options.

Table of EUROPEAN FUTURES. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists European futures.

Table of Food. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists food futures.

Table of COFFEE (FUT). Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists coffee futures.

Table of COPPER (FUT). Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists copper futures.

Table of METALS. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various metals.

Table of 3-MONTH STERLING (LIF). Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists 3-month sterling.

Table of 3-MONTH EURO (LIF). Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists 3-month euro.

Table of SOYBEAN MEAL (FUT). Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists soybean meal.

Table of SOYBEAN OIL (FUT). Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists soybean oil.

Table of WHEAT (FUT). Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists wheat futures.

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Russia Firm to Loft Motorola Satellites SCHAUMBURG, Illinois (Bloomberg) — Motorola Inc. announced Wednesday that Krimichev Enterprise of Russia would launch 21 satellites as part of the company's Iridium communications network.

The company also said that Krimichev had agreed to invest \$40 million in Motorola also said that Krimichev had agreed to invest \$40 million in Motorola also said that Krimichev had agreed to invest \$40 million in Motorola.

Salomon Profit Surged in 4th Quarter NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Surging revenue from trading put Salomon Inc. into the black for the fourth quarter, with a \$143 million profit compared with a \$29 million loss in the same period a year earlier.

DETROIT (AFP) — General Motors Corp. said Wednesday it had sold a record 2.48 million vehicles outside North America last year, a gain of 3.3 percent over 1991 and the eighth straight year of record international sales.

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The number of new houses completed in December fell 4.6 percent to 1.184 million, government figures showed Wednesday, suggesting that building activity had tapered off during the winter.

For the full year, Salomon said earnings advanced 8.5 percent to \$550 million, from \$507 million in 1991. Excluding charges to pay a fine following a scandal over manipulation of Treasury bond auctions, Salomon earned a record \$714 million.

But analysts said that given the pickup in housing starts in recent months, a rising number of housing completions should follow within months. In November, housing completions rose a revised 8.9 percent to 1.241 million, according to the Commerce Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

For the full year, Salomon said earnings advanced 8.5 percent to \$550 million, from \$507 million in 1991. Excluding charges to pay a fine following a scandal over manipulation of Treasury bond auctions, Salomon earned a record \$714 million.

Major drug makers are failing to keep promises to limit costs increases for prescription drugs, with some costs rising three or four times the inflation rate, according to a Congressional study disclosed Wednesday.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets. Columns include Market, Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various international stock markets.

Paris

Table of Paris stock market. Columns include Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists Paris stock indices.

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Opposition in France Warns U.S. ...

Opposition in France Warns U.S. ...

Bull's Zenith U.S. Air ...

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Opposition In France Warns U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — The center-right opposition in France, expected to take power after parliamentary elections next month, fired warning shots Wednesday at the United States over trade sanctions.

OECD Warns Britain Over Inflation Risk

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — Unless Britain acts promptly to prevent a new inflationary spiral, it risks losing the benefits resulting from the devaluation of sterling and the subsequent sharp decline in interest rates, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development warned in a report issued Wednesday.

Sprint and Alcatel Set Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — Sprint Corp. of the United States and the French telecommunications-equipment maker Alcatel NV said Wednesday they had formed a joint venture to develop and market data networks to business customers worldwide.

Moody's Cuts BAE's Ratings

Blumberg Business News LONDON — Moody's Investors Service downgraded British Aerospace PLC's debt on Wednesday, citing a weak commercial aircraft market.

Ltd. of Canada, with an estimated 15 percent of the world market; Siemens AG of Germany, with just under 15 percent, and Ericsson Telecom AB of Sweden, with a slightly smaller share than Siemens.

Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Exchange, Index, Wednesday Close, and % Change. Includes DAX, FTSE 100, CAC 40, and various regional indices.

Very briefly:

- Statoil, Norway's government-owned oil company, said that its production had been reduced by half by severe North Sea storms that shut down the region's largest oil field, Statoil.

Bull's Zenith Recovers Part Of U.S. Air Force Contract

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Zenith Data Systems Inc., the U.S. subsidiary of the French-state-controlled Group Bull, has won back part of a contract it lost to provide the U.S. Air Force with 300,000 computers.

Group Set to Buy Control of Adidas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The French businessman Bernard Tapie is planning to sell his majority stake in Adidas AG to a group of French shareholders led by Crédit Lyonnais, the economic daily Afeff reported Wednesday.

APPLIANCE: Electrolux Slips

(Continued from first finance page) chip companies as the reporting season for results gets under way. "One of the blue chips halving its dividend paves the way for others to follow suit," said Tania Uljas, analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London.

Brazil Studies VW Plan to Give Beetle a New Life

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WOLFSBURG, Germany — A spokesman for Volkswagen AG confirmed Wednesday that it planned to restart production of its "Beetle" model in Brazil but was still awaiting approval from the government.

Russia to Denationalize Jet Maker

The Associated Press MOSCOW — The Russian aircraft company Sukhoi, maker of some of the world's top military jets, will be privatized within three years, a newspaper reported Wednesday.

NYSE Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

NYSE High-Lows table with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 1992 High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE High-Lows table with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 1992 High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE High-Lows table with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 1992 High, Low, Last, Chg.

Advertisement for 'New Horizons: Energy Strategies for the Future' conference. Includes keynote addresses by Hisham M. Nazer, Alirio A. Parra, and Daniel Yergin.

# AMEX

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide closing up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Open

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# NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Open

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
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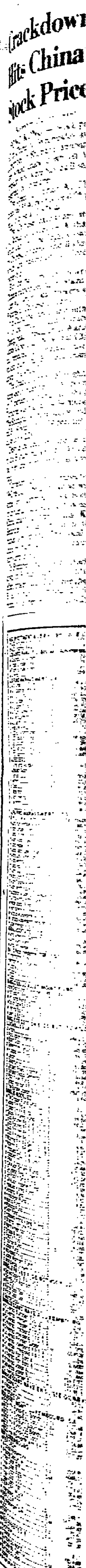
Avis de paiement d'un troisième dividende de liquidation  
Le liquidateur de la société "PRI/TECH", LA COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE à Paris, a décidé la mise en paiement d'un troisième dividende de liquidation.

A partir du 5 Février 1993, un dividende de US\$ 90,- par action sera versé contre remise du certificat au porteur "PRI/TECH". Tout dividende qui n'aura pas été réclamé lors de la clôture des opérations de liquidation sera versé à la Caisse de Garantie à Luxembourg. Les paiements de ce troisième dividende de liquidation se feront auprès de la "BANQUE PRIVATE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A., 20 Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, L-2535 Luxembourg, et auprès de la "COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE" à Paris, 47 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

Pour la Société  
**BANQUE PRIVATE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.**  
Succursale de Luxembourg  
20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais  
L-2535 LUXEMBOURG

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Crackdown Hits China Stock Prices

Bloomberg Business News HONG KONG — Stock prices fell in China on Wednesday as the authorities in Shanghai announced they would crack down on local investors who were buying B shares reserved for foreigners.

Hong Kong Sale Sets Record Wharf Gets Diamond Hill Development Site

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG — A choice plot of government-owned land here was sold for a record price at an auction Wednesday, exceeding most market expectations and giving business confidence a boost.

Japan Takes Profits Ahead of Rate Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — The stock market is already taking for more than the official discount rate that the Bank of Japan is preparing to give it this week.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, and various indices like Nikkei 225, Hang Seng, Straits Times, etc.

Very briefly:

- Taiwan has revived plans to privatize Chiao Tung Bank, Farmers Bank of China and Chung Kuo Insurance Co. this year after a delay caused by a stock market slump in October.

STORES: The Big Success Story at Seven-Eleven Japan Keeps Rolling On

(Continued from first finance page) Though Seven-Eleven is already No. 1 in its sector, there may be more room for growth, analysts said.

Investors have many reasons to be pleased with Seven-Eleven's success. Though the economy is sliding, the company reported a rise of 5.1 percent in current profit to 45.06 billion yen for the half-year period that ended Aug. 31.

Despite the declines, the selling in the B share market should only be over the short term, analysts said.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS Feb. 3, 1993

Large table of international fund data with columns for fund names, currencies, and performance metrics. Includes sections for Global Capital Management, International Income Fund, and various regional funds.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

# SPORTS SKIING ANTARCTICA

## A Norwegian's South Pole Epic, With Chocolate Cake for Dessert

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

From a fog of swirling ice appeared Erling Kagge of Norway, smiling and waving, the first human to conquer the South Pole alone and unassisted. He arrived the afternoon of Jan. 7, having walked or skied 10 hours a day in minus 15 to minus 35 degrees centigrade (5 to minus 31 Fahrenheit) temperatures for almost 50 days, lugging a heavy sled behind him — having neither sled nor snowshoes, nor even changed his underwear, since an airplane dropped him at the edge of Antarctica 1,310 kilometers (820 miles) away.

"How do you feel?" said a man approaching him.  
"Happy as a pig in mud," said Kagge, laughing.



Erling Kagge, who has his own definition of danger.

He felt and looked surprisingly good. His face, masked against the harsh winds, was surprisingly free of sores. Within two hours he had downed a coffee and a beer and was describing his expedition to an audience of 100 at the South Pole science base. No emergency gear had been airdropped to him, no supply depots to meet him, not even contact by radio to cheer him along the way. He had carried everything he needed, plus a chocolate cake.

At 1.88 meters (6 feet, 2 inches) tall, he weighed 84 kilograms (185 pounds), 10 kilos less than when he started.

"I was stronger when I arrived than when I'd left," Kagge said last weekend from London, on his way home to Oslo. "As long as you don't fight nature, you're O.K. I look at it that it's not all that special to ski for 50 days. I think this trip was the best ski trip I ever had."

Kagge, who turned 30 a week after his latest adventure, is a lawyer for the Norwegian oil company Norsk Hydro. Last July he was negotiating a sale of gas stations when the idea of skiing to the South Pole occurred to him no differently than a round of golf might occur to somebody else. Just like that, he said, he decided to do it. His company agreed to finance the trip at 1.4 million Norwegian kroner (\$200,000) — easily the cheapest South Pole expedition ever.

Within a week Kagge had begun training. He went for long walks wearing a backpack filled with up to 60 kilograms of rocks. On roller skis he would drag a pair of tractor tires for two hours on the outskirts of Oslo.

"I would try to do that late in the evenings, so I would not run into people I knew," Kagge said. "When someone did stop me, I would say I had done the same thing on my North Pole trip, and now I was preparing to go to the South Pole. They wouldn't believe me when I told them. So later I said that I was dragging the tires as part of a bachelor party, you know, the last night out with the boys — and people did believe that."

Shaped as a boy by the hard Oslo winters, the lure of the

North Sea and the heroic biographies he read, Kagge set off on his first adventure a decade ago. At 20, he and three friends sailed to West Africa, the Caribbean and home again. In 1987, he and nine others sailed to Antarctica.

"But then I wanted to do something physical," Kagge said. "People talk about the hard work of sailing, but the truth is that you often sit on your back and have a beer."

In 1990, he and Borge Ousland became the first pair to ski unaided to the North Pole. Once Kagge fell hip-deep

**'All in all, it was almost depressing how easy it was. I sort of was hoping more things would happen to me.'**

through ice into the ocean; later, he stumbled into a five-foot crevasse. That, he said, was more dangerous than their confrontation with the polar bear.

"We knew the bear was going to charge, because that far north there's nothing to eat but expedition members," Kagge said. "Because we only had handguns, we had to wait for him. While we were waiting Borge wanted to take a photo. So now you can see the photo of me smiling like a tourist with the bear behind me. After one minute the bear charged. At 8 meters we both fired into its chest. They can run 35-40 miles per hour, so it was very close."

His parents and friends no longer try to talk him out of such vacations. Kagge, who is single, said he was not afraid last Nov. 18 as he unloaded his gear at Berkner Island just south of the 79th degree south latitude. With a wave goodbye to the airplane crew, he began skiing south across the hard white plane with no landmark in sight.

"I have friends who say they have been in danger for their life 50 times," Kagge said. "They have a lower level of 'danger' than I do. I've come close to sinking in the

Atlantic, but when I'm finished with a trip, I'm not thinking about it so much afterwards. I'm not thinking about how close I came. I'm thinking about what I want to do next."

He planned to ski 10 hours a day for two months. He ended up averaging 26 kilometers a day. His 125 kilogram sled included just over a kilo of food a day, a stove and fuel, a two-person tent, sleeping bag, mattress, books, a Walkman, 11 cassettes, medicine and tools. To save weight he brought no change of clothes. Yet he refused to leave garbage behind, instead packing it on his sled.

His days began at 7 A.M. Within three hours he had melted snow, inspected and repaired his gear, packed his tent and other belongings on the sled, and eaten a breakfast of oatmeal with fat made from cocoa and soya, a recipe he repeated during three daily 50-minute breaks.

He had been ingesting fat since the summer, conditioning his body to convert it instantly to energy. From his pocket as he skied, he snacked on chocolate and raw bacon. Dinner was always dried meats and mashed potatoes.

"It tasted better every day," Kagge said. Though he depended on a compass, he confirmed his position each night with a satellite transmitter that allowed friends in Norway to track his progress. The transmitter was capable of emitting preprogrammed messages from "Everything's O.K." to "Merry Christmas" to "SOS."

But the messages got to be too much back-and-forth between us, so I stopped using it," he said. "I'm a sociable kind of a guy. In Oslo in the evenings I like to go chasing girls, and sometimes also getting chased. But I wanted to do this alone. I wanted to experience how it is to be totally isolated."

At night he wrote in his diary and read from Oscar Wilde, J.D. Salinger, Herman Hesse, Taoist literature. On the go he listened to cassettes ranging from Beethoven to Prince. He thought about beautiful women and good food. He prospered amid the incobehavior of perpetual sunlight and boundless ice. When the wind blew freezing

cold in his face, he couldn't move as quickly, yet he had to keep moving to stay warm. One night he was forced to ski for six hours until his hands grew warm enough to pitch the tent.

"I thought about everything," he said. "One time I was thinking that if someone from the moon was looking down on me, seeing me putting down my tent, walking straight south all day, putting up my tent again — that person would think I was nuts. Then I thought if the same person had seen me in Oslo, taking my bike to work every day, sitting in my office, coming home at the same time every night — the person would probably think that was nuts, too."

On Christmas Eve he stopped an hour early. For dessert he had brought an outlandish cake of chocolate and nuts. He ate half of it with a pot of hot chocolate while reading from the Bible about the birth of Jesus. The other half of the cake he finished on New Year's Eve.

Kagge rested on two days — the first on Dec. 7, before climbing a glacier to reach the Polar Plateau. Twice while climbing he fell hip-deep into crevasses, extricating himself carefully so as not to slip completely through. One morning, as he chipped ice from his compass, he sliced open a finger. Those were his only close calls, he said.

"As I started closing in on the Pole, I let negative vibrations get into me," Kagge said. "But then I got out of that mood. Every other day I really enjoyed it. All in all, it was almost depressing how easy it was — depressing because I would like to write a book about it. I sort of was hoping more things would happen to me."

On the 50th day Kagge made sight of the South Pole, marked by his half-globe science base. Just then a stormy fog surrounded him. He began skiing more slowly as he emerged from the fog, the base appeared massive.

"Then suddenly I was crossing the landing strip, having to worry about being hit by an airplane," he said. "That was how sharp of a change it was."

His hosts were surprised to see him. He had arrived 10 days early.

## New Faces, New Life for Women's Bicycle Racing

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The queen — well, the queen bee — is dead, long live the queen bee. Jeannie Longo, who dominated and smothered women's bicycle racing in Europe for half a dozen years, has become beatable at age 34.

Now it's Leontien Van Moorsel, a decade younger, who wins the big races. Coincidentally or not, the sport appears to be coming out of its coma.

It was in one for a while, starting before 1989, when the Women's Tour de France completed its sixth and final run as a daily prologue to some stages of the real Tour de France. A lack of sponsors, the haplessness of some national teams and Longo's stranglehold on the yellow jersey, which she won for the last three years of the race, combined to kill the Women's Tour.

When it became a parallel event with the minor Tour of the European Community, the downgrading confirmed a waning of interest in women's racing across Europe.

That began to change when Van Moorsel, a Dutchwoman, blossomed after the lost more than 13.5 kilograms (30 pounds). "A special diet," Van Moorsel explains. "Vegetables, no-fat yogurt, a lot of fruit, a little bread, no meat, no spaghetti, no potatoes. Also I trained a lot." She lost 7 kilos the first year, 1990, and won the women's pursuit title at the world championships.

Pared down to 51 kilos, Van Moorsel found she could climb with the best, including Longo. In 1991, during Longo's short-lived retirement, Van Moorsel easily won the world championship road race.

Last year, with the Frenchwoman

back in action, Van Moorsel beat her by nine seconds in the nine-stage Women's Tour, a first-year race partly organized by Longo herself. In the 10-stage Women's Tour of the European Community, which Longo skipped in yet another fight with the French team, Van Moorsel won again.

"There are a lot more Tours now, a lot more international races on the calendar, which is going to help us a lot," said Marion Cignat, a French rider. She also liked the new rule that no longer limits international races to national teams. "That's a plus. It gives younger riders a chance to race internationally on regional teams."

Van Moorsel is straightforward about how it feels to be the best. "It feels very good," she said brightly. "It's better when there's competition and I think now it's better than a few years ago. I have competitors, good ones." These include Heidi Van de Vijver of Belgium, Luzia Zberg of Switzerland and Catherine Marsal of France — third, fourth and fifth, respectively, in the Women's Tour.

To that list might be added Cignat if last season is forgotten. "Like in mountain biking, in the World Cup you can test out your best and worst races," Cignat said. "If I could, '92 is the year I'd toss."

She sighed. She doesn't sigh often. Not when she discusses the difficulties of uprooting herself from bicycle racing in the United States, where she was born in 1964, and starting again in France, her parents' native country. Not when she discusses the difficulties of being an epileptic and a crusader for a better understanding of epilepsy.

Cignat entered 1992 with visions of Olympic gold. Why not in pursuit, in which she was French na-

tional champion in 1991? Or the road race, ditto? Or the team time trial, where the French women were defending world champions? Her dreams faded last March when she crashed during a tune-up race in Mexico and broke four ribs and punctured a lung. She was still recuperating by June, when the French national championships decided which one rider was going to compete in pursuit at the Olympic Games. The obvious candidates were Cignat and Longo.

"I had only two weeks to prepare but going into the final I was really

on top of my game," Cignat remembered. "But it started late, 8:20 instead of 8 P.M. I'm not searching for an excuse but I had a hard time keeping my ribs up. I lost my spark waiting. She beat me by six hundredths of a second and we both broke the world record."

Although Cignat was chosen for the road race and the team time trial, she returned from the Games without a medal. "I just wasn't on form in the road race and I was also hurting," she said. "I had hip surgery shortly after and that's why I pulled out of the team time trial."

Speaking by phone from her home in Brittany, Cignat paused to sum up her last year.

"Last season was mentally very tough," she said. "I battled over the epilepsy, I battled through the seizures, I battled through the medication, I battled to train and learn how to change countries and then, boom."

"It seemed logical that for all the work I put in something good would happen," she added. "But Murphy's Law was out to get me, and it got me good."

When she was asked how she felt about the team time trial, she said, "It was really

fun. I was really on top of my game."

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**BLOWN OFF COURSE** — Race officials gave in to high winds and blowing snow and postponed the opening event of the World Alpine Ski Championships in Morioka, Japan.

## Football Needs Competitive AFC For Truly Super Entertainment

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The marriage of sports at its highest level and entertainment at its highest level was finally consummated Sunday.

The two have always had, well, relationships, but nothing like this week in Southern California, particularly in the Rose Bowl. You couldn't get on an elevator in the Super Bowl hotel headquarters without bumping into a Penny Marshall or a Tony Danza.

Did you see singer Johnny Gill at Magic and Warren Moon's party? That's him, hugging Downtown Julie Brown. Yeah, between Chris Rock and Randall Cunningham. Was that Hammer and Neon Deion at Marcus Allen's four-day, four-night bash at the aviation museum? Couldn't have been, because they just arrived at Prince's new club. That doesn't even count all the faces you knew you knew, but couldn't match with a name: "Kareem Landing! Kareem's next door neighbor got poisoned, then run over by a truck, right?" It's not enough to be on the cover of Sports Illustrated: the NFL wants People magazine too.

You could say this is all a one-shot deal, a coincidence because the Super Bowl was in L.A., but that would be naive. This was just the launching pad. There's no turning back. You think the NFL can go from Michael Jackson back to "Up With People"? Of course not. Anything less than Hammer or Madonna next year in Atlanta will be a huge disappointment.

Between Brooks singing the national anthem, Jackson's halftime and a fireworks display at the end of the game, Buffalo's no-show almost got lost in the shuffle. But the NFL wasn't quite that lucky.

All right, we're not going to waste our breath on the Bills because they're not worth it, other than to say this is one of the few times where a club needs to keep most of the players and change the coaching staff. Billy Martin is what they need. Buddy Ryan might not be a bad idea. Come on, admit it,

you wished Ditka were coaching the Bills right after Kelly's second interception so he could put the fear of God into Kelly. We're going to move right past the Bills and ask the question: Can anybody in the AFC play this game?

Answer: Yes, the San Diego Chargers. They run the ball, they rip your face off on defense, and the two Bobbys — Beathard and Ross — know what they're doing. I'm still not sold on Stan Humphries, but everything else appears to be in place, including an AFC attitude.

At this stage, the AFC shouldn't be worried about championships, just vital signs. Bill Parcells in New England — where he could win the division in two years — and Ryan as defensive coordinator/soon-to-be head coach in Houston are two steps in the right direction.

At first it was a joke, but you're starting to hear it more and more with each 30-point AFC loss: the NFL should reconfigure the playoffs. Make 'em like the NCAA tournament; seed the teams one through 12. The AFC teams this season would have been Nos. 7 through 12. If you get four NFC teams in the next-to-last weekend, so be it. Fans could "care less" about conference affiliation. All they want to see is good football, which is what they usually get until the final Sunday in January.

How many more outcomes like this can the Super Bowl withstand? Of course its popularity is immense. But don't you find it slightly interesting that the three showcase TV commercials on Super Sunday all featured basketball players: Michael Jordan, Shaquille O'Neal and Larry Bird.

The burning question now is what the league will do about Dallas. The Cowboys look a lot like the 1981 San Francisco 49ers, a team whose descendants won four Super Bowls and lost three other times in the NFC title game. The Cowboys have generally as much talent as anybody, are better coached and have an owner in Jerry Jones who will forge with full speed into the free agent marketplace. It's up to the Cowboys whether they'll be a one-year wonder like the 1985 Bears, or a team that's in your face every January for the long run. Bet on the latter.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



WHAT DO YOU MEAN HE CAN'T COME IN HERE? THIS IS A PET SCORE, ISN'T IT? AND HE'S A PET, ISN'T HE?

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

1. GLEB

2. CUTOS

3. YARFL

4. LAYGEL

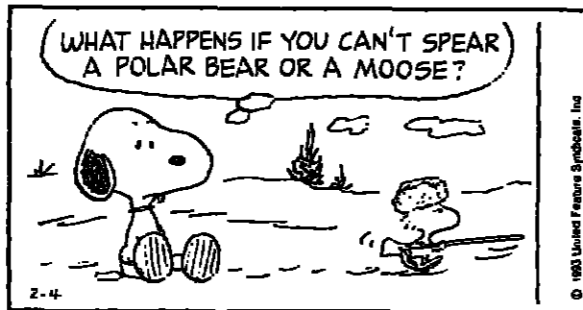
Now arrange the circled letters to form words that fit the clues below.

Answer here:

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You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

### PEANUTS



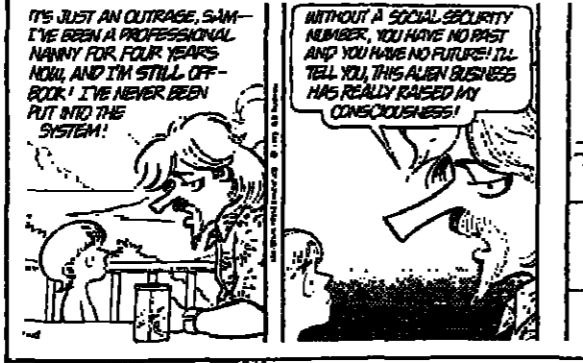
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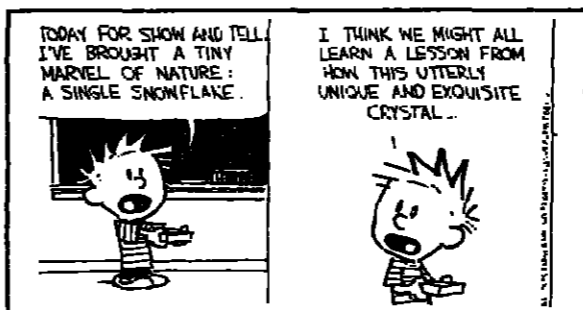
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### DOONESBURY



### CALVIN AND HOBBES



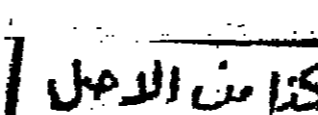
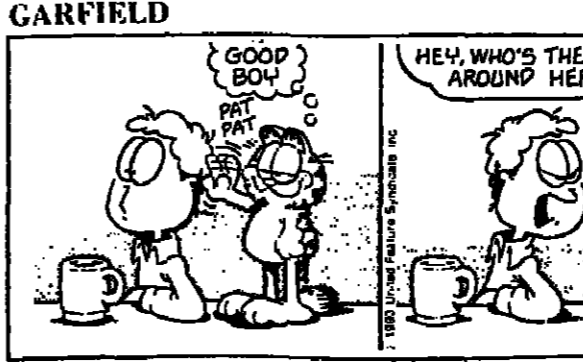
### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



SPORTS

Bowe Rediscovered Family That Let Him See the Trees

George Vecsey  
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — They remembered him as a laughing boy, sweet and bright, who graced their home for two weeks one summer. And then he came back into their lives as the heavyweight champion of the world. In the summer of 1975, Bob and Sandy Goldstein, newly moved from Manhattan to suburban Scarsdale, took a stranger into their family. Through The New York Times's Fresh Air Fund, they were hosts to a 7-year-old boy from Brooklyn.

"We did things he had never done before," recalled Sandy Goldstein, a teacher. "The Westchester County Airport, a wildlife park, a barbecue in the yard. We have a pool in Scarsdale, and the lifeguards called me over and said he was jumping into the water and he really didn't know how to swim. "He was a bright kid, and he learned the rules fast," Sandy Goldstein continued. "He was an exuberant kid. Everything he did, he did headfirst. I remember he got on our older son's bicycle and started to ride it, but he really didn't know how to stop it."

The boy ran into a fence, leaving dents in the bicycle and the fence, another memory of a fearless, happy child. After two weeks, he went home. Later, bad times hit the Goldstein family. Their younger son, Richie, died from cystic fibrosis in 1981. "I and my kind went inside ourselves a little," the father said. Then in September 1988, they were watching the Olympic Summer Games from South Korea, and they caught the name of the U.S. heavyweight, Riddick Bowe. From Brooklyn, "Is it possible?" Sandy Goldstein recalled. "Could that be our Riddick?"

They sent a letter to "Riddick Bowe, Brooklyn," and got no response. After Bowe beat Evander Holyfield last fall, they sent congratulations to Fort Washington, Maryland, where the new champion had moved. "This is Riddick Bowe," the man said, and they spent a few minutes chatting over the good times. Bowe was saddened to hear that Richie had died, and he laughed when he heard Michael, the Goldstein's older son, was still slightly ticked off about his damaged bicycle. "The family was extremely nice to me," Bowe recalled the other day. "It was the first time I was out of the city. I remember when I left, for the first time in my life, I cried. I've thought about them a lot."

The champ invited the Goldsteins to a mammoth news conference in December, announcing his first defense, against Michael Dokes, in Madison Square Garden this Saturday night. "In the midst of all this tumult, he comes over and shakes our hand," Bob Goldstein recalled. "Very charming young man," Sandy Goldstein said. "The first thing he said to me was: 'Mrs. Goldstein, still lookin' good.' We gave him a few photographs of himself, and this was something I never realized about my middle-class values, but he just didn't have many photos from his childhood. He looked at one photo and he said, 'Gee, it looks just like my daughter.'"

Bowe signed a magazine cover to Michael "from your old buddy Riddick," and he drew one of those smiley faces. The Goldsteins got a kick out of a large man who hits people for a living drawing a smiley face. Bob Goldstein will be proud to attend his first fight, but Sandy Goldstein cannot watch men hit each other, and certainly not "our Riddick." They have all contemplated the bond between a family in Scarsdale and a family from Brooklyn. The Goldsteins hope they have never lost their '60s ideals that brought a black child into their home, however briefly. And Bowe said: "Being a little kid, you don't hear much about racism. You figure everybody's the same. If racism isn't taught, you're just a black kid and a white kid together."

"There's a lot of racism around," Bowe added. "I am always puzzled when people have that attitude. I went to a place where people were nice to me. It was something that stuck with me. I learned to treat people the same." Something else happened on that trip to Scarsdale. "I never saw that many trees before," the champ recalled. "A program like the Fresh Air Fund gives people a chance to break away for a while. I've been fortunate to be able to raise my family that way."

In an inimitable society like ours, some would think it cruel to expose ghetto children to trees and pools and backyard barbecues they may never have. But Riddick Bowe said he was exposed to more than luxuries. He met people who shared something with him. On Saturday, Bowe will be paid \$100,000 to wear the Fila label on his trunks. Late this month, he will travel to South Africa and Somalia. He will leave that \$100,000 in responsible hands, his own personal Fresh Air Fund.



Chris Webber scored an easy slam to help Michigan win over Michigan State.

Michigan Survives Close Call at State

**EAST LANSING, Michigan** — Even though its five isn't fab, Michigan State figured to be a fine basketball team. An NCAA tournament berth seemed a certainty. The 25th-ranked Spartans shot just 39 percent, missed 13 of 23 free throws, and were outbounded 44-37. "We need to do a little soul-searching," said Shawn Respert, who was held to just seven points, on a 2-of-14 shooting, almost 14 under his average. "Everybody is playing well within their role, but we need someone to step out of their role, and maybe that needs to be me."

Eric Snow led the Spartans (11-6, 3-5 Big Ten) with a career-high 18 points. No. 12 Florida State 92, Jacksonville 77: The Seminoles, playing without injured point guard Charlie Ward, fell behind 23-7 before getting on track in Jacksonville, Florida. Bob Sura led a 17-3 run early in the second half that put the game away for Florida State (15-6).

No. 14 Seton Hall 90, Providence 71: At East Rutherford, New Jersey, Seton Hall broke a three-game losing streak as Terry DeBore broke out of a four-game shooting slump. DeBore hit 10 of 17 from the field, including a 4 of 8 from 3-point range, and finished with a season-high 29 points. Seton Hall (16-3, 6-3) has won 11 straight Big East home games.

Wolverines. A dunk by Mike Peplowski with 5:14 left closed the gap to 60-57. But Webber responded with a dunk of his own after spinning around Peplowski with 4:36 remaining to cut the life out of the Spartans' last rally. The 25th-ranked Spartans shot just 39 percent, missed 13 of 23 free throws, and were outbounded 44-37.

Winners of 12 of their last 13, the Spurs were led by Dale Ellis, who scored 29 points on 11-of-15 shooting. Sean Elliott and J.R. Reid each scored 16 while Avery Johnson had 15 assists. The Nets were led by Derrick Coleman's 22 points and 12 rebounds. Chris Morris had 20 points and 10 rebounds and Kenny Anderson added 19 points and 10 assists. Magic 110, Lakers 97: Shaquille O'Neal had 31 points on 13-for-17 shooting and 14 rebounds in Orlando's victory over the Lakers in Los Angeles. Nick Anderson had 23 points and 12 rebounds and Scott Skiles 20 points for the Magic, who took the lead for good in the first quarter and led by as many as 23 points.

Robinson Is So-So, Spurs Are Anything But

**SAN ANTONIO** — New Jersey Nets center David Robinson has become quite an admirer of the San Antonio Spurs. After watching the Spurs coast to a 111-93 victory over the Nets on Tuesday night, Bowie offered some lofty praise. "The Spurs are for real," he said. "They are one of the best in the league and have a right to think about a championship. They have no deficiencies."

Bowie was particularly impressed because the Spurs won so easily without center David Robinson having an overwhelming game. Robinson finished with just 17 points, missing 6 of 11 shots from the field. Winners of 12 of their last 13, the Spurs were led by Dale Ellis, who scored 29 points on 11-of-15 shooting. Sean Elliott and J.R. Reid each scored 16 while Avery Johnson had 15 assists.

The Nets were led by Derrick Coleman's 22 points and 12 rebounds. Chris Morris had 20 points and 10 rebounds and Kenny Anderson added 19 points and 10 assists. Magic 110, Lakers 97: Shaquille O'Neal had 31 points on 13-for-17 shooting and 14 rebounds in Orlando's victory over the Lakers in Los Angeles. Nick Anderson had 23 points and 12 rebounds and Scott Skiles 20 points for the Magic, who took the lead for good in the first quarter and led by as many as 23 points.

Shaquille O'Neal Wednesday became the first rookie since 1985 to make the starting lineup in the NBA All-Star game. O'Neal received 826,767 votes, beating Patrick Ewing of the New York Knicks by nearly 250,000 votes for the starting center position on the Eastern Conference team. Joining O'Neal is guard Michael Jordan of Chicago, who led all players in votes for a record seventh straight year with 1,035,824 and was the last rookie to start an All-Star game. The other Eastern starters are guard Keith Thomas of Detroit, and forwards Scottie Pippen of Chicago and Larry Johnson of Charlotte.

Schott Case Seen Continuing After a Baseball Suspension

By Mark Maske  
Washington Post Staff

**CHICAGO** — Cincinnati Reds owner Marge Schott was expected to be suspended for a year by baseball's ruling Executive Council for her alleged and admitted racist remarks and ethnic slurs. But that is not likely to be the end to a process that began nearly three months ago after accusations against Schott first became public. Her attorney, Robert Bennett, has hinted strongly that any severe sanctions against Schott — including "any restriction of management authority or ownership rights" — would result in a legal challenge.

The Major League Agreement, which is signed by all owners, forbids such lawsuits. But the game's decision-makers apparently were braced for one, provided that a suspension is announced after Wednesday's meeting, as published reports have indicated. [Lawyers baseball's Executive Council continued to meet after owners departed late Wednesday, apparently to finalize wording of an agreement, The Associated Press reported.]

"I expect her to be suspended, and I expect her to sue," one owner said Tuesday, speaking on the condition that he not be identified. "Her attorney has indicated that she would sue, and I don't see any reason why she wouldn't follow through."

Bennett was not available for comment, and Schott declined to comment through a spokesperson. The Executive Council, which has been running baseball since Fay Vincent was forced out as commissioner in September, had appointed a four-person committee to investigate the Schott matter.

The controversy arose last November with the release of depositions by a former Reds employee who accused Schott of calling former Reds players Eric Davis and Dave Parker "million-dollar niggers." Schott has denied making those remarks but has admitted occasionally using the word "nigger," although she contended that she used it "kiddingly."

Baseball officials said a decision about whether or how to discipline Schott hadn't been taken before Wednesday's meeting. But a pair of reports have quoted unidentified owners as saying that there are enough votes to ensure Schott will be suspended, although there apparently are some dissenting opinions within the Executive Council.

Bennett has argued that the Executive Council has no authority to discipline Schott for what she's said in private conversations. Such remarks, he contends, are protected by free-speech rights. Bennett also has argued that Schott should be permitted a formal hearing, in which her accusers could be questioned, before any severe sanctions were imposed.

Schott likely will be barred from involvement in the day-to-day operations of the Reds for a year, and she probably will be prohibited access to the Reds' clubhouse, offices and executive boxes. Suspended owners typically have been allowed to participate in major financial decisions affecting their teams, but this provision does not include player transactions.

Baseball officials say the Executive Council — with its power to act in the "best interests" of the game in the absence of a commissioner — also can fine Schott up to \$250,000. Indications are that any fine would subtract the \$100,000 she's already donated to a predominantly black high school in Cincinnati to establish a scholarship fund. Schott might be temporarily exiting the game just as another banned owner, George Steinbrenner, is returning.

Steinbrenner is set to return to the helm of the New York Yankees next month after agreeing with Vincent in 1990 to be placed on the permanently ineligible list for his dealings with gambler Howard Spira. Steinbrenner also was suspended for two years in the mid-1970s by former commissioner Bowie Kuhn for making illegal contributions to Richard Nixon's presidential campaign, then obstructing investigators.

He was reinstated to baseball nine months early that time.

Atlanta Sees '96 Costs Growing To Olympic-Size Proportions

By Jerry Schwartz  
New York Times Staff

**ATLANTA** — Admitting that expenses will be higher than originally forecast, organizers of Atlanta's 1996 Olympic Games said a new projection shows a nearly break-even budget instead of the large surplus that had been predicted. After a meeting Tuesday of the board of directors of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, A. D. Frazier, the chief operating officer, said a revised budget showed expenses would be about 8 percent higher than the budget drawn up just last year.

It will cost Atlanta almost \$1.473 billion to stage the 1996 Games, about \$109 million more than the committee had thought it would cost last year. The Atlanta organizers also projected an increase on the already racy revenue projections: the committee made last year. Frazier said the committee believes it can raise \$1.589 billion, an increase of \$73 million over last year's forecast.

But he conceded that his unit has commitments to date of only \$266 million of that — primarily in the form of European broadcast rights of \$160 million, plus several corporate sponsorships. Atlanta organizers have said they expect an American broadcaster to pay as much as \$600 million for the rights to the 1996 Games, but several media analysts have said they doubt the bid will go that high. Broadcast rights for the Barcelona Games went for about \$450 million. Based on the revenue and expense pro-

jections, there would be an extra \$116 million in cash. But Frazier said that was not likely to be the final figure. "We believe it is prudent to take \$100-million of that number and consider it an unallocated contingency to anticipate changes in circumstances and direction," he said. "That leaves net cash flow positive of approximately \$16 million."

Frazier said several factors had contributed to increased costs. The site originally projected for two minor sports — team handball and badminton — will not be available, forcing the committee to find new sites for these sports. At the same time, he said, the committee has decided after watching the use of computers and other sophisticated technology at last year's Barcelona Olympic Games that it will need to spend more on technology.

**Barcelona Stretches Debts** — Barcelona will need another 15 years to pay off its Olympic debt, Agence France-Press reported from the city. The city struck a new deal with the Spanish government on Wednesday, rescheduling repayments until 2007 or 2008. Barcelona was left owing 271 billion pesetas (\$2.3 billion) after last summer's games, with 35,800 billion pesetas in interest payments alone to be met this year. Mayor Pasqual Maragall said the agreement would not mean city residents would have to pay more.

SIDELINES

**German Midfielder Dies After a Run** — KREFELD, Germany (Combined Dispatches) — The German sports world was shocked Wednesday by news that a 33-year-old first division soccer player collapsed and died after a training session. Michael Klein, a top midfielder with the Bundesliga's Bayer Uerdingen team, collapsed during cooling-down exercises at the club's gymnasium shortly after the team had completed a 5,000 meter (3 mile) training run Tuesday afternoon.

Efforts to revive Klein were unsuccessful and he was rushed to Uerdingen's St. Josef Hospital, where he died a few hours later. Club physician Dietmar Alf Wednesday said drug abuse had not played a role in Klein's death. Results of an autopsy will not be known for a few days. (AP, UPI)

**Reynolds Rules Out Track Apology** — NEW YORK (AP) — Butch Reynolds will not retract from threats of additional punishment by track and field's world governing body if he does not retract allegedly libelous statements and call off his legal alarm. "Read my lips — NO!" Reynolds said emphatically Wednesday when asked if he would apologize to the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Reynolds, the 400-meter world record-holder and 1988 Olympic silver medalist, was banned from competition for two years after the IAAF said he tested positive for the banned substance nandrolone. He sued the IAAF and in December, a federal court judge in Columbus, Ohio, awarded him \$27.3 million in damages. The IAAF said last month it would not pay the damages and threatened further punishment if Reynolds did not apologize by Feb. 23.

**Cricket Cup Goes to Subcontinent** — LONDON (AFP) — Cricket fans and officials across Asia were celebrating on Wednesday after India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were chosen to stage the 1995 World Cup. The decision was taken here after a marathon meeting of the International Cricket Council on Tuesday night. After 13 hours of deadlocked talks, the breakthrough came when England withdrew its bid to stage the tournament.

In Delhi, C.K. Khanna, secretary of the Delhi District Cricket Association, described the ICC's decision as "a great moment for Indian cricket."

**Ferrari Says It Could Quit Racing** — ROME (Reuters) — Ferrari president Luca di Montezemolo has warned that the Italian team could quit Formula One racing unless the rules are changed to bring the sport back to its manufacturing roots. "There is nothing forcing us to remain in F1, which must change its rules absolutely to return closer to the technology of mass-produced cars," Italian newspapers on Wednesday quoted di Montezemolo as saying.

"The technological level has reached a point where 95 percent of the solutions which can be applied to racing cars cannot be passed on to the product," he said.

**Cycling Body Slashes Track Records** — LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Reuters) — The International Cycling Union has slashed by more than two-thirds the number of track records it will keep and done away with distinctions between records set indoors or outdoors and at sea level or altitude.

Union spokesman Jean-Jacques Rosset said Wednesday only 26 world and Olympic track records would now be recognized, including nine junior, down from 88 previously. A new distance, 500 meters from a standing start, had been introduced for women and junior women. For the Record

Slovakia has been refused late inclusion in group C of the world ice hockey championship next month and will have to qualify for next year's event, the sport's world governing body said Wednesday. (Reuters) Jimmy Connors opened his 23rd professional tennis season with a textbook 6-4 6-4 win over fellow American Richard Matuszewski in the first round of the \$300,000 Volvo Tennis of San Francisco on Tuesday. (Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

**BASKETBALL**  
NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Central Division, Western Conference, and Pacific Division. Lists teams like New York, Orlando, Boston, Philadelphia, Miami, Washington, Chicago, Cleveland, Atlanta, Charlotte, Indiana, Detroit, San Antonio, Utah, Houston, Denver, Minnesota, Dallas, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle, LA Clippers, LA Lakers, Golden State, Sacramento, San Antonio, Utah, Houston, Denver, Minnesota, Dallas, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle, LA Clippers, LA Lakers, Golden State, Sacramento.

**Major College Scores**

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES. Lists scores for teams like Boston U., Dartmouth, Georgetown, Wake Forest, Virginia Tech, North Carolina, Duke, Wake Forest, Virginia Tech, North Carolina, Duke.

**TUESDAY'S RESULTS**

Table with columns for American Leagues, National Football League, National Hockey League, and Major League Baseball. Lists results for various sports events.

**BASEBALL**

Table with columns for American Leagues, National Football League, National Hockey League, and Major League Baseball. Lists results for various sports events.

**ESCORTS & GUIDES**

Advertisement for International Classified, featuring various travel and escort services. Includes sections for 'ESCORTS & GUIDES', 'BELLE EPOCH ESCORT SERVICE', 'MERCEDS', 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED', and 'ESCORTS & GUIDES' (Continued From Page 4).

ART BUCHWALD

Fire Away, Virginia

WASHINGTON — Governor Douglas Wilder of Virginia has gone out of his mind. He is trying to restrict the number of guns any individual can buy in his state to one a month.



Buchwald

He claims that he needs the law because Virginia is getting a bad reputation for selling guns to the wrong people in states up and down the Atlantic seaboard.

In the last 18 months, 40 percent of all illegal guns seized by police in New York City had been purchased in Virginia.

Wilder's proposal has caused an outcry not only from honest citizens but from the National Rifle Association as well.

"Nobody can exist on one gun a month," said Charlie Mobby, owner of Dankin' Fried Bullets, a string of drive-in gun stores throughout the state.

"I guess that Wilder was just trying to find a compromise between sanity and insanity."

I could see Mobby was mad by the way his trigger finger kept twitching.

"Where does Wilder get off saying that someone can have only 12 guns a year? All Americans have their own needs when it comes to a

firepiece. For example, high school kids need more lead than senior citizens. The students are young and frisky and they're always getting into arguments. You can't say that their gun purchases should be limited.

"Street gang members would be at a terrible disadvantage if Virginia passed the Wilder measure. They could never walk the streets if they were restricted to one gun a month.

"The work of automobile hijackers, Mafia enforcers and muggers would be severely handicapped if you start rationing the tools they need to do the job."

"Do you have a problem with Wilder's proposal for a three-day delay before a person can pick up his weapon?"

"I have a problem with anything that will stop me from selling a gun. If Wilder's crazy idea to limit a person to one gun a month becomes the law, I'll have to start laying off workers and he's going to have to take the blame."

"I take it that you prefer the present law which says that anyone can get a shopping cart full of semi-automatics if he wants to."

"You have to believe it. Once you limit the purchase of the .45 automatic to one a month, the next thing you know Virginia will want to restrict people to four guns a year. Who is going to tell the victim's family that the reason their kin was shot dead was because he could only buy a revolver quarterly?"

"I'm sure that you have the votes to beat Wilder."

"Of course we do. We not only have the votes, we have the weaponry. Wilder wants to set up a computer system to track down the criminal element and also register the guns purchased under the new law. Do you know what this means?"

"No, I don't."

"It means that he's driving the tourist industry out of Virginia. People only come to Virginia to buy weapons that they can't get at home. Guns are to Virginia what maple syrup is to Vermont."

"There goes the semiautomatic apple blossom festival."

"Wilder couldn't care less. All he is doing is sucking up to the yellow-bellies who don't want to be shot accidentally."



Shoukichi Kina (center), the man from Okinawa who has been called East Asia's most charismatic singer, is once again packing them in in Japan.

Shoukichi Kina, Japan's Golden Oldie

By David Tracey

TOKYO — The last time Shoukichi Kina tried performing with an orchestra it didn't work. Okinawa's top star, known for the musical abandon of his shows, sped up in the middle of the song, unwittingly turning the proper ensemble into improvisers.

Ten years later, the memory must still nag. Kina, scheduled to contribute an orchestra-backed song to a charity concert at a swank Tokyo hall, is nervous. The number he's about to sing is playing through his Walkman headphones backstage, but he can't concentrate. He stops listening to greet a famous pop singer, then to worry a crank in his neck.

Finally he gives up and shuts the recorder off. Surely he knows the song by now. Since he wrote the pretty ballad "Hana (A Flower in Every Heart)" in 1980, it has gone on to sweep Japan — a complete CD of "Hana" versions was released last year — and is now ready for the rest of the world. Volume II of "Hana," all foreign versions, will include three from Thailand, where the song is considered a standard, and a spunky Malagasy cut from the Madagascar band Tarika Sammy.

But sure enough when the big moment comes he messes it up, false-starting the second verse while the cellos are still working the chorus. He grins sheepishly, pretends to strum the superfluous guitar at his waist, then makes up for it by belting out the rest of the vocals with raw passion.

The performance was typical Kina, succeeding in spite of himself. The man whom the music critic Takashi Ito calls "the most charismatic singer in East Asia" has none of the polish Tokyo crowds are used to. He'll start an audience in a clap-along, then confound it by shifting the beat. Or after a concert's first hot number, when fans are just starting to imitate the happy, arm-flinging Okinawan

rambles of folk dancing, he'll sit them back down with a rambling talk on the purity of ancient Asian civilization. Somehow though, by the encore, the stage will be packed with delirious fans dancing along with Kina, who's having the most fun of all.

"That's my purpose in playing music, to enjoy myself," he said. "If I can be happy, I can help other people be happy too. And if I know the music eases even a little of their suffering, that makes me all the happier."

After 15 years of moderate commercial success in Japan, Kina is enjoying a surge among fans eager for something new, even if it comes from their own backyard.

"Japanese people are changing," said his record producer, Shin Miyoshi. "We used to think anything Asian was old-fashioned. Now instead of just listening to Western rock we're discovering our own culture. At Kina's last Tokyo and Osaka concerts we did a survey. The average age was 21, and 90 percent of them were seeing him for the first time."

Some of the attraction lies in how he and his band, The Champloose (named after an Okinawan dish), can sound familiar and weird at the same time. For a traditional ballad he may bring out his father, Shoji, who is famous in Okinawa for singing and playing the sanshin, a three-stringed instrument made partly from snakeskin. That may be followed by a jam that confuses everybody until it merges into something approaching reggae. The exotic appeal is helped by the fact that the Okinawan dialect is largely unintelligible to others in Japan. The band also tends to dress like extras from an episode of "Star Trek."

Kina's new popularity has spurred the careers of several traditional Okinawan groups, but few give him credit. Musical rivalries stretch generations in Okinawa, where

Kina is still criticized for destroying a rich legacy with electric guitars. "I just like to put things together," he said. "Rock, reggae, jazz, whatever. But it's still Okinawan because that's where I come from. It's my blood."

If Kina is still controversial at 42, it doesn't seem to bother him, perhaps because he's used to it. In Okinawa in the 1960s, he earned a reputation as a street tough in the dressing like a dandy, gambling and mingling with the wrong people. While he was in jail on a drug charge, his song "Hai Sai, Ojisan (Hey, Man)" went to No. 1 — "just like in 'The Harder They Come,'" said a proud Miyoshi of the film classic about a Jamaican tough.

"Hai Sai, Ojisan" is still the biggest hit to come out of Okinawa, and will be included on a Shoukichi Kina and The Champloose compilation due in March from David Byrne's Lukin Bop label. The song's bouncy beat, driving sanshin and stratospheric backing chorus make it a crowd-pleaser.

In earlier days, trouble followed Kina, particularly when it came to the business side of music. Breaking with his record company became a habit with each new album. The bottom came in 1982, when he became fed up with all of it and went on a trip that lasted seven years, traveling throughout Japan, India, the Philippines and the United States. He met with ecological groups, people helping the homeless, religious seekers. And what did he learn?

"Okinawa is a tiny part of the planet. But we have a message that could reach people's hearts. Friends are all there is. Love and peace are great, but they come next. First is your friends." Later on he amended it: "Right now music is my best friend."

David Tracey is a free-lance writer living in Japan.

Collector's Item: Well-Aged Cheese

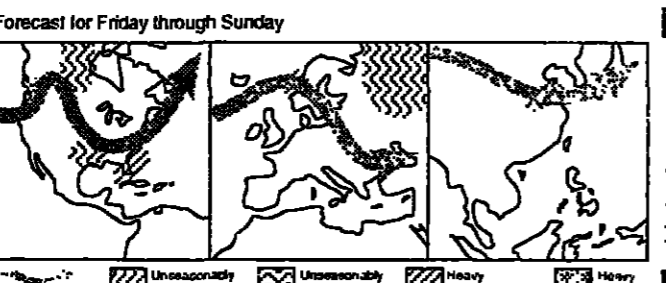
LONDON — A collector paid £1,058 (\$1,525) on Wednesday to acquire an ounce of "horrible" 200-year-old Tibetan cheese.

"I have had a quick sniff of it, and I wouldn't be surprised if it is even older than 200 years," said Simon Perry, host of a children's TV show, who will add it to his collection of several thousand cheeses kept in the cellar of his house.

To get the cheese, he had to buy an assortment of Tibetan objects, including a prayer wheel, a Tibetan English dictionary.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, North America, Latin America, Middle East, and Oceania.



Forecast for Friday through Sunday. Shows and thunderstorms will rumble across Tampa and Miami Saturday. Rain and snow could affect the northeastern states late in the weekend. Dallas will have a chilly rain and perhaps even wet snow Friday, while rain will fall in Houston.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, North America, Latin America, Middle East, and Oceania.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Feb. 3.

Bridge game section including a hand diagram and text explaining the game strategy.

BOOKS

RECKONING: Drugs, the Cities and the American Future. By Elliott Currie. 405 pages. \$25 Hill & Wang.

THE MAKING OF A DRUG-FREE AMERICA: Programs That Work. By Mathea Falco. 255 pages. Times Books. \$22.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

Obviously, answers cannot be found in "lock 'em up and throw away the key" oversimplifications, or in slogans like "Just Say No."

Two thoughtful new books grapple with the drug problem in more mature ways. In "Reckoning," Elliott Currie, the author of "Dope and Trouble: Portraits of Delinquent Youth," who has taught sociology and criminology at Yale and the University of California at Berkeley, emphasizes the need for job training and jobs. In "The Making of a Drug-Free America," Mathea Falco, an assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters from 1977 to 1981 and a visiting fellow at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, urges improved education and treatment programs.

Falco's recommendations for freeing Americans from the drug

scourge place greater emphasis on private and community efforts, especially through education. She holds that school prevention programs can reduce the likelihood of children's using drugs; that neighborhoods and local police officers, working together, can drive dealers off the streets; that businesses can create programs to reduce drug use among employees. In her opinion, business and civic leaders can forge antirug coalitions to transform communities.

Legalization of drugs isn't the answer, Falco maintains, because legalizing drugs for adults while prohibiting their use by minors would actually stimulate drug use among young people, since drugs would become new symbols of adult status.

"The two most powerful reasons for recent declines in marijuana

and cocaine use among educated, affluent Americans are health concerns and increasingly negative social attitudes about drugs," she writes. "Holding on to these gains and extending them into higher-risk groups will require intensive prevention, education and treatment campaigns."

One of the most valuable sections of "The Making of a Drug-Free America" is a listing of private and public organizations that are fighting drug abuse.

At times, Currie's high-minded solutions sound like presidential campaign promises in 1992 and 1993, including a return to some costly New Deal programs. He sees a fundamental need to reconstruct community life in the United States. His proposals include raising the quality and skill levels of jobs in private industry. He wants

to link inner-city students with good jobs that will take them out of the drug-infested streets. He thinks that raising minimum wages would help working teenagers and working women to rebuild family life.

And how are such vast federal social programs to be financed? Currie suggests a better tax system that would place the burden on the wealthy, preventive public health care that would lead to greater savings and "seizing the peace dividend" so that money going to the military would now be shifted to domestic programs.

After reading the well-intentioned generalities in "Reckoning," this thought comes to mind: Drug abuse will have to stand in line with other domestic needs.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

By Alan Truscott

THE first major tournament of 1993 for enthusiasts in the New York metropolitan area began January 13th at the Rye Town Hilton in Port Chester, New York. It was the Tri-State Regional.

Many of the likely contestants won titles earlier in the month at the New York Winter Regional Championships. The knockout team winners, Allen Kahn, David Rosenberg, Bob Gwartzman and Gene Prosnitz, were aided by the diagrammed deal.

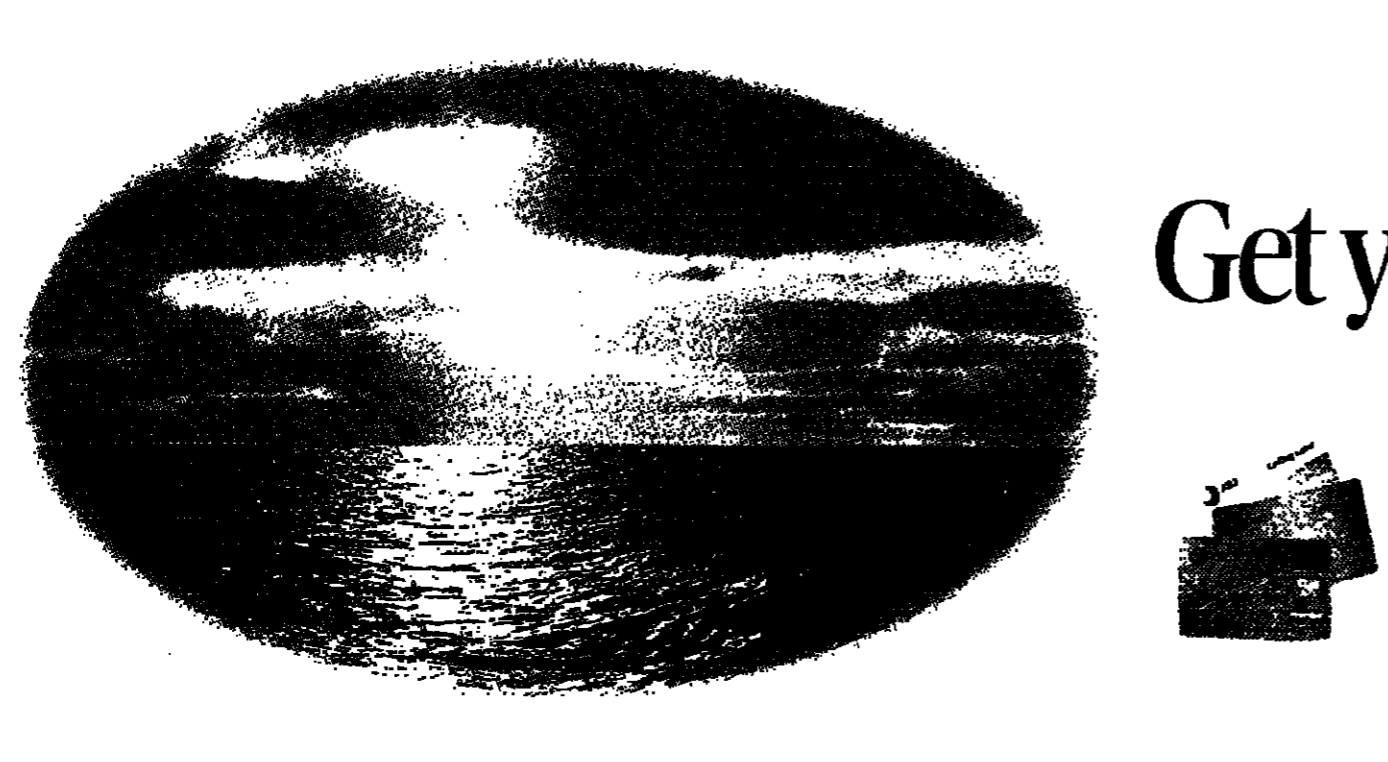
David Rosenberg and Allen Kahn sat East and West, and wound up defending five clubs doubled. The four-club bid was a variety of Michaels, showing major-suit length, and East had to consider whether to bid five spades over five clubs. That contract

could fail by a trick, as it did in the replay, and East's decision to double guarantee a plus score. Then it was a matter of doing as well as possible against five clubs doubled.

West led the heart king and looked carefully at the spots. He knew that his partner would have played high-low with a doubleton, but he remained in doubt because South had shrewdly played the five. He was following a useful guideline: Declarer should signal in the same manner as the defenders, in this case playing high-low.

West solved the problem by casting his spade ace, knowing that his partner would give him a suit-preference signal since a spade continuation could not be wanted. East played the spade eight, asking for hearts, and West shifted back to hearts, playing the deuce. This was

another suit preference signal, and East duly ruffed and returned a diamond to collect 300 and 9 imps.



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